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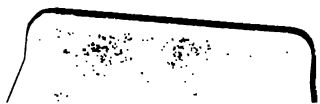
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PRACTICAL NOTES
ON THE
NEW
AMERICAN REMEDIES,
BY
DR. TUTHILL MASSY.



PRACTICAL NOTES
ON THE
NEW AMERICAN AND OTHER
REMEDIES.

BY

R. TUTHILL MASSY, M.D.,
L.R.C.S.I., Etc.

*Author of "Mild Medicine in Contradistinction to Severe Medicine,"
"Analytical Ethnology," &c.*

THIRD EDITION. FIFTH THOUSAND.

WITH CLINICAL INDEX TO DISEASES, APART FROM INDEX
TO REMEDIES.

—
"Similia similibus curentur"
—



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E. GOULD & SON,
(Chemists by appointment to the London Homœopathic Hospital,)
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DEDICATION.



To

THE PRESIDENT,
FELLOWS, AND LICENTIATES
OF
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
IN IRELAND,
THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE
DULY INSCRIBED

BY

THE AUTHOR.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX.

PREFACE.

THIRD EDITION.

"Medicine is a progressive science."—CODE OF ETHICS.

WE have to congratulate our publishers on the rapid sale of the last Edition of the New Remedies, and wish this issue a like success. We have added many useful Notes to refresh the practitioner's memory in the sick room ; for in the words of Professor Huxley, this "Modern medicine, in fact, is a kind of engineering ; it is an attempt to study the machinery of the body, for the purpose of being able to put it right when it goes wrong. Sickness is the going wrong of the machinery ; death is the destruction of part of the machinery ; and the only way in which that machinery can be set right, if it goes wrong, is not by sitting down and hoping—for it is not by sending for the first blacksmith who will administer his purge here and his bleeding there. We must send for our skilled engineer, who, by the help of what he calls *symptoms*, makes out what wheel is out of place, what flange broken, and by his previous knowledge of *therapeutics*—that is, of the effects of

remedies—knows if it be possible, and in what way, to get this wrong wheel or this broken pinion into its place again.”

The Professor reminds us of the noble Grecian who said,—

“This is true liberty, when free-born men,
Having to advise the public, may speak out,
Which he who can and will, deserves high praise,
Who neither can nor will may hold his peace.”

EURIPIDES.

BRIGHTON,

April 14th, 1876.

P.S.—The alphabetical arrangement throughout the book is merely to facilitate reference, and not to indicate a preference in the remedy.

P R E F A C E .

SECOND EDITION.

ONE of the results of the recent fire at Chicago, has been to fuse the two systems of medicine : Dr. Johnson, a member of the Board of Health and Professor of a leading College (allopathic), was made Chairman of the Committee on "*Sick Hospitals and Sanitary Measures*," for the relief of the sufferers. Seeing the happy results from the unity of the Schools, he remarked, "*There are no longer any homœopaths or allopaths—we are all physicians.*" This should be the aim and object of our lives at this side of the Atlantic,—to be true physicians in healing the sick and comforting the afflicted,—not like the few *narrow-minded* who still float in high places. For their instruction, we shall make a quotation from the *American Journal of Medical Science* :—

"What discrepancy of mind is it that makes men blatant with such a want of charity for themselves? They acknowledge a certain method of treatment to admit of no *positive* harm; to interfere none whatever with the *vis medicatrix natura*; acknowledge at the same time that their own method of treatment is unsatisfactory, and capable of doing actual injury; yet, with the certainty of the imperfections of the one, they choose not to investigate or admit the

merits of the other—because they cannot understand it. Meanwhile, they are willing to agree that a telegraphic message can be sent through the broad Atlantic ; yet that, too, they cannot understand. From the want of better resources they openly sanction the deception of patients through the administration of bread pills and coloured water ; yet venture to treat with harmless scorn avowedly educated physicians, who prefer to give, as substitutes for bread pills, preparations which they *sincerely believe* to be charged with curative power. All this time, Rokitansky and Virchow, making *post mortems* before large classes, chuckle and rub their hands with glee, because they have predicted rightly, and can prove their diagnosis after death. They devote six lectures to the manner and character of the sickness, dissecting cancer and tubercle to the remotest cell, and parading before impotent eyes and bewildered senses the naked nucleoli of disorganized structure ; and when they come to speak of the treatment—which is the only point in the whole matter that interests mankind—they dispose of the subject with a single sentence : ‘Gentlemen, we regret to say, this condition of things, with our present limited knowledge, is not considered curable.’”

To perfect the healing art should be the physician's great desire. To assist in doing so, we have introduced the “*New Remedies*,” with “*Notes*” from our own experience, with the hope of their general utility. A recent Reviewer has very truly described our “*Notes*” (1st edit.) when he wrote :—

“This little book gives a condensed summary of the chief morbid conditions in which the medicines introduced to our notice by Dr. E. M. Hale, and other American colleagues, have been found useful. Brief notes, referring to the general management of the disorders mentioned, are added. As a refresher to the memory of those who have studied Dr. Hale's large work, Dr. Massy's small one may prove useful.”—*Hom. Review*.

We cannot conclude these prefatory remarks without offering our deep gratitude to Dr. Madden for having introduced the "*New American Remedies*," which have been proved curative, into the "*British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia*," thus making that work indispensable to both schools of medicine. We therefore recommend it for perusal and study to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

For the benefit of our brethren in practice we offer a few thoughts from Dr. Madden's recent address at Oxford on "Therapeutics in its Relation to Modern Physiology." He said :—

"So long as the fundamental error of producing a new disease for the purpose of curing one already existing—no matter whether the new morbid action is set up in the part already diseased or in some more distant organ—so long as practitioners will give drugs in disturbing doses, so long no real progress in drug treatment is possible. Either the entire facts of our advanced physiology must be interpreted differently, or the very foundations of old school drug treatment must be re-laid.

"Physiological experiments with drugs will continue absolutely barren of therapeutic advantages while their results are utilized in so erroneous a manner. If a remedy is found experimentally to paralyse the motor ganglia of the spinal cord, of what possible use can this knowledge be if the remedy is to be given in paralysing doses? What true physiologist would recommend the production of such a serious morbid condition as a method of cure? When, however, drugs are employed rationally, that is, specifically, such a knowledge becomes invaluable, since, upon the ascertained principle that drugs produce the exactly opposite effect in disease to what they do in health, we know that such a drug, in a proper dose, will remove paralysis of the cord, pro-

vided the restoration of its normal mode of motion has not been rendered impossible by an entire change in its constitution, or, in other words, provided disorganisation of the cord has not already taken place.

"If time permitted, I might show that the fashionable methods of treating disease by stimulants and high feeding have both been carried to an extreme which is opposed to all the teachings of physiology; but here, the error being simply one of degree, it will probably right itself; and I have therefore preferred confining my attention to drug treatment, where the errors are fundamental, and where the change must be thorough to be of any real value.

"Let physicians once realize the true nature of life, of health, and of disease, and they will never commit the grave error of producing one disease for the cure of another, except, indeed, under protest, and as a matter of expediency.

"Let them once recognize the true nature of drug action, and its specific relation to diseased action, and they will receive a light wherewith to guide them through the difficulties and intricacies of a consistent therapeia.

"Let them be content to follow and help the natural course of diseases, rather than force a method of their own imagining upon a blindly acting machine which can offer no resistance, and may therefore be led to destroy itself; and they will cease to prescribe drugs to produce disturbances, under the idea that they can in this way drive the pre-existing disease to a happy termination.

"And, finally, let us rejoice that every real step in the progress of modern physiology has strengthened the scientific foundation of specific drug treatment; and that we are able to stand abreast with all the workers in this vast field of research, and, accepting with deep thankfulness each new discovery, are in a position to render it useful at the bedside of our patients."

BRIGHTON,

February, 1872.

P R E F A C E.

FIRST EDITION.

A RECENT "Handbook of Therapeutics," written by the Professor of Materia Medica in the London University College, exhibits the drift of modern medicine in England. Previous to this publication, America sent us two works of merit: one on "Concentrated Organic Remedies," the other on "New Homœopathic Remedies," which are now recognised and adopted by both schools of medicine. No man in practice can remain ignorant of the "New Remedies," their properties and specific affinity in disease. Already the public are acquainted with their names and spheres of action in sickness and health. The profession are therefore compelled to study their history, apart from all preconceived theories or prejudices. To assist in this study, and lead the reader's mind to the original works, we have put on paper these "Practical Notes," with the hope of their general utility. Since the writings of Dr. Coe, Dr. Hale, and Dr. Sydney Ringer have appeared, we have been in-

formed in high quarters that a desire is felt to expel these vexed words—Allopathy and Homœopathy—from our titles, and merely use them in their place of study in the theory and practice of medicine.

17, DENMARK TERRACE,
BRIGHTON, *October*, 1869.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE USES
OF THE
New Homœopathic Remedies;
WITH
GLOSSARY AND INDEX.

INTRODUCTION.—These Notes may be considered as jottings by the way while studying the New Remedies. They are given for the benefit of those who cannot afford the time in perusing, or the expense in purchasing, the works referred to. We trust they will be found a useful accompaniment to the usual Homœopathic domestic books. Here we have pleasure in recommending Dr. Shulldham's *Family Homœopathist*, containing "Hints on Health." There are other larger works of great merit.

There is something really elegant, precise, and philosophic in the treatment of disease in the New School, when compared with the polypharmacy of Allopathy—the Old School.

Dr. Coe's medicines claim to be the concentrated

equivalents of the plants they represent. Their principles are isolated singly, and then re-combined.

Gelsemin contains the active principle derived from *Gelseminum Sempervirens* (Yellow Jessamine). It is given in doses of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a grain every two or three hours in fevers and hæmorrhages. It takes the place of *Aconitum* in warm weather and warm climates.

Veratrin, obtained from *Veratrum Viride* (American Hellebore), is a valuable remedy in subduing the heart's action, and, consequently, any high arterial excitement; and in cerebral diseases. Dose, one-eighth of a grain. *Veratrum Viride* selects for its sphere of action the cerebro-spinal system, and the organs which are under the immediate control of the pneumogastric, or vagus nerve; whereas *Aconite* acts on the great sympathetic nerves, and presides over congestion and inflammation in each organ and tissue throughout the body. In large doses it was found to be an antidote to strychnine.

Apocynin, the active principle of *Apocynum Cannabinum* (Black Indian Hemp) is used in one-fourth to one-half a grain in *dropsy* of the head, chest, or abdomen.

Cimicifuga Racemosa, also named *Actæa Racemosa* (Black Cohosh), and sold in the concentrated preparation under the names of *Macrotin* or *Cimicifugin*, is a valuable remedy, and quite as sure to increase the

contractile power of the uterus as the ergot. It is not so active in its effects. In cases where the safety of the child might be imperilled by the administration of *Secale Cornutum* this remedy may be safely given. Dose, one or two grains, repeated at intervals.

Phytolaccin is the active principle of *Phytolacca Decandra* (Poke-weed). It contains a salt of potash, formed through the medium of some vegetable acid, which gives this root a decided alterative, anti-scorbutic, anti-herpetic action. It is employed in cutaneous and glandular diseases, affections of the liver or spleen, etc. Dose, one to three grains for adults ; but for children a drop or two of the ordinary 2nd or 3rd decimal solution. Its pathological symptoms are analogous to the effects of *Causticum* and the *Caustic Alkalies*. In many respects it is also similar to *Kali Bichromicum*, *Kali Hydriodicum*, *Silicea*, *Mercurius*, and *Mezerium*. Accordingly, it is prescribed in rheumatism, scrofula, syphilis, condylomata, gonorrhœa, itch, and other cutaneous diseases, glandular affections, such as tuberculosis of the liver, spleen, etc.

Podophyllin is the resin obtained from Mandrake, ranked by its admirers under the title of *Vegetable Calomel*. The termination *in*, however, commonly denotes with these American medicines a preparation purporting to contain all the active ingredients of each plant in their natural proportion, divested of woody fibre and similar inert matters. Such are *Macrotin*.

Gelsemin, Irisin, etc. In many cases, however, the *tincture* is a better representative of the various powers of the drug. On this point we refer our readers to the analysis of Dr. Coe's work by Dr. Adrian Stokes, in Vol. xxi. p. 593, *British Journal of Homœopathy*.

During the proving of these *New Remedies*, the *formula*, which dates back to the time of Hippocrates, and which was more thoroughly developed and illustrated by Hahnemann in his formula—*similia similibus curentur* (let likes be treated by likes), is here again evident while ascertaining their remedial powers through the healthful on the diseased. This law of *similia* has been acknowledged in the writings of Paracelsus, Stahl, Sydenham, and a host of practical physicians since their time.

Designation.—The Greek letter ϕ (Phi), or θ (Theta), expresses the mother tincture (zero), or the pure medicinal substance, from which the decimal and centesimal attenuations are prepared.

The American high potencies, which act with great benefit, are said to be really identical with Hahnemann's third and sixth preparations.

Dr. Hempel contends, "that it is every physician's right to prescribe such a dose of the appropriate remedy as in his judgment may seem best calculated to strike down the enemy disease most effectually and quickly."

PRACTICAL NOTES
ON THE
NEW AMERICAN REMEDIES.

Head and Face.

Actæa Racemosa.—Headache of students and those worn out by fatigue. Aching pain, particularly in the back of the head, increased, *in women*, during the afternoon, and relieved in the open air. Vertical headache of a rheumatic or neuralgic character. Dejected feelings, mind weary, sighing, dizziness, hypochondriasis. Dose—1st cent. solution, two drops every two or three hours. The late Dr. Bubb, of Cambridge, treated five cases of “mania” successfully with the 1st cent.

Apocynum Cannabinum.—Head enlarging in infants—the sutures opening; eyes insensible to light—one more so than the other; involuntary action of one leg and arm; urine suppressed.

Æsculus Hippocastanum.—Cold in the head, with stupefying pain, watery discharge from eyes and nose.

Baptisia Tinctoria.—Exhaustion of the brain, as in fever; pressive headache; heavy, with feeling of ful-

ness, increased by stooping ; pains in the temples and forehead.

Cannabis Indica.—In sick headache, and a tendency to constant headache.

Datura Arborea (*Bougmanzia Candida*) is a native of Peru, growing along the Pacific coast in California. Dr. Aug. Camaun, of San Francisco, speaks of it as the great new specific for all insanity, and claims now to be able to cure that derangement of the mind.

Clinical Value.—In the words of Dr. Poulson, of Iowa, the *Datura Arborea* would especially be of service where the patient is happy and contented, and supposes himself or herself to be a very extraordinary person, such as emperor, governor, or prince, and cannot discover the contradictions to such assertions claimed of external life. *Datura Arborea* will diminish that property of mind we pronounce the "concentration of thoughts," and upon the same principle of similia, will harmonize the brain-life, physically and dynamically, around the central base of the medulla oblongata, and give the cerebrum rest and faculty for concentrating ideas.

Dr. Poulson calls professional attention to this remedy, as one of our best friends in that unfortunate state of intelligence which we pronounce insanity.

Its *Toxicological effect* is much slower than that of *Datura Stramonium*, but dynamically very intense and lasting. The sweet odour of the flowers in a room is sufficient to cause considerable psychological aberration from normal state, and this occurs especially when the tincture is prepared.

Gelseminum.—Recommended in that "*opprobrium medicorum*," facial neuralgia. Removes the drowsy feelings of children during dentition, and may be prescribed in the comatose and convulsive stages of teething; also in loss of muscular power; headache with feverishness; puerperal mania. 1 × in drop doses.

Glonoine.—In acute sunstroke, with maddening pain, *throbbing* in the head, with profuse flow of tears, feeling of a *tight band* across the forehead, dizziness, flashes of light, relieved by sleep. Suppressed eruptions or discharges; giddiness. In one case (that of a young lady) where glonoine failed, Shakspeare's remedy succeeded, when "I knit my handkerchief about her brows." 3 × most useful.

NOTE.—AUXILIARY TREATMENT.—We have found *Æther Spray* useful in relieving the intense headache of acute sunstroke. Cold water spray may also be used; but should the head be found bathed with perspiration, sponging with *hot* water is safer practice. In persons of full habit, hot fomentations and frictions to the abdomen are desirable. Particular attention should be directed to the circulation in the feet and legs, so that warmth is well kept up. In India, on the march, cold affusion is the most rapid remedy.

Guarana.—Dr. Wilks, of London, and Dr. Wood, of Montreal, recommend the powder of the seeds in sick headache which begins in the right temple. The seeds contain an alkaloid like that found in tea and coffee. They are collected from a tree (*Paullinia sorbilis*), and used as cocoa in Brazil.

Dr. Ockford, New Jersey, found *Paullinia* seeds, 1st decimal trituration, a most efficient remedy in sick headaches involving the whole head, with considerable nausea, and even vomiting.

Trousseau prescribes a few grains of the powder every morning, half an hour before the first meal, as a preventive.

Helleb. Niger.—When the child screams or moans, and bores its head into the pillow, in threatened *hydrocephalus*, and also when the lighter and earlier signs of irritation are present. 1st cent. dil., one drop every two to four hours.—*Dr. Hartmann*.

Gels. if there be feverish signs. 1st cent. dil., one drop every two to four hours.

Helonias Dioica.—Pressing pain in one or both temples ; burning sensation in top and front of head, which is *entirely dispelled* by motion or mental exercise, returning immediately when either the motion or mental exercise is desisted from—as pointed out by Dr. Jones.

Iris Versicolor (Blue Flag).—Sick headache, with gastric derangement ; the paroxysms at irregular intervals ; aching through the temples and eyes, more marked on the right side ; semi-lateral. Dose : one grain of the 2nd or 3rd attenuation of Irisin, or the tincture, 1st or 2nd dec. In the bilious headache of women, very successful.

Leptandra.—Morbid activity of memory ; haunted by visions of the past. Dull frontal headache.

Lilium Tigrinum (Tiger Lily).—Does not care to

talk ; desire to sleep ; confusion of ideas ; *pressure and crazy feeling upon the vertex of head.*

Nitric Acid.—1 × in rheumatic headache.

Phellandrium Aquaticum (Water Fennel).—Recommended by Dr. Dudgeon in headaches with pain like a heavy weight, a stone, a lump of lead, on the top of the head, with aching and burning in the temples and above the eyes ; pain in the eyes, with congestion of the conjunctiva ; watering of the eyes ; intolerance of light and sound.

Phytolacca Decandra.—Dull, heavy weight in forehead.

Podophyllum.—1st trit. to 30, has removed sick headache with misty appearance of vision, pains in the back of the head, nausea at the stomach, sour vomiting.

Ptelea Trifoliata.—A perfect simile to an acute bilious headache.

Πτελέα is the Greek for elm. Its six known species are all North American. The three-leaved ptelea is known in Britain as shrubby trefoil and tree trefoil. The bark of the root of *P. Trifoliata* of Linnæus is used. It yields its properties to boiling water, but alcohol is the best solvent.

Scutellaria Lateriflora (Scull-cap).—Sleeplessness, with nervous excitement. In attacks of delirium tremens. In chronic sunstroke. During pregnancy. Prescribed in 1 × tincture or infusion.

Stramonium, 30.—Periodical neuralgic headache.

Veratrum Viride (Green Hellebore).—When there

is a sense of fulness or weight in the head, with giddiness, throbbing headache, or stupefaction; double vision, partial or luminous; nausea, vomiting; formication or numbness in limbs; mental confusion; convulsions or paralysis; erysipelas—a lotion of thirty drops to eight ounces of water, applied externally. For internal use, a mixture of the same strength—a dessert-spoonful every two hours, hour, or half-hour, as the case may require. *Apis Mell.* alternates well with *Veratrum V.*

NOTE.—Other remedies may be consulted; such as, *Moschus* 3rd x, in hysterical headache; *Niccoli Sulph.*, 3rd trit., in periodical headache.

Sleeplessness.

Gelseminum.—Wakefulness alone. Two or three drops of the strong tincture at bedtime.

Nux Vomica, given in grain doses of the 3rd trituration, has remedied the sleeplessness of inebriates. It is also the best remedy for procuring sleep in victims to *mania à potu*.

Senecio Aureus (Life-root) has proved curative in obstinate sleeplessness, or restless, uneasy sleep. At the climacteric, or critical age in women, it is useful. *Senecio* symptoms, like those of *Sulphur* and *Mercury*, are aggravated during the night.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—A Turkish bath; a hop pillow; driving in an open carriage; walking in the fresh air; having the bedroom well ventilated; head of bedstead directed due north; sitz-bath at bedtime, about 98° Fahr.; cold on rising; a glass of

cold water. Our old remedy, *Stramonium*, for sleeplessness with delirium. *Hyoscyamus* in an over-active brain. *Coffea Crud.* for old people with restlessness. *Bromide of Potassium* and *Hydrate of Chloral* are favourite hypnotics with the allopaths. *Insomnia* without fever forms the basis for the giving of *Chloral*. The dose for adults is from 20 to 30 grains, given in syrup of orange. 15 grains repeated is safer practice, as long-continued use does not require an increase of the habitual dose. *Lachesis*, 30. One drop at bedtime in nervous exhaustion. Flannel should not, as a rule, be worn next the skin in bed. A tumbler of cold water on awaking will reproduce sleep.

Sydney Smith recommended his own sermons as a never-failing soporific !

Surgeon-Major Pitt finds the reading of "Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy," when sleep will not come on, a sure incentive to sleep. A stout old lady of my acquaintance can always produce sleep by getting out of bed and sitting in a state of nudity opposite an open window ; when quite cold she returns to bed, and instantly falls asleep. She calls this her "cold air bath."

Careful diet and exercise in the open air will be of great value in the relief of sleeplessness.

For wakefulness produced by daily bells or loud-sounding clocks, we can only advise the patient to fly from the locality. We have recently seen a morbid condition of mind, of a very distressing character, produced by too close a proximity to these noises.

The too exciting air of Malvern and the stimulating air of Brighton often cause sleeplessness, which is restored by a move to Kempsey-on-the-Severn or Surbiton-on-Thames,—both sleepy districts.

In sleeping cars, go head first, otherwise the blood will rush to the brain and the feet will become cold.

THE CAUSE OF RIP VAN WINKLE'S LONG NAP.—Dr. Stone, at the last annual gastronomic feat of the Massachusetts Medical Society, explains that "the secret of the Dutchman's somnolence was discovered by a Yankee, who searched under Rip's tattered vest,—

And there he found—no mighty dose
Of powder or of pill,
But vial small, and on its cork,
Decillionth Pulsatill."

—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Monthly Headache.

Actæa Racemosa.—With aching pain in the eyeballs ; sick hysterical headache.

Atropin and *Glonoine* are invaluable medicines to consult. The latter has proved a most valuable remedy in dull, heavy headache, with profuse secretion of tears, relieved by sleep.

Baptisia Tinctoria.—Nervous headache ; and that form observed in typhus and typhoid fevers.

Cactus.—With too frequent or profuse menstruation.

Caulophyllin.—In virtue of its power over the uterus.

Podophyllum.—Sick headache, or what is commonly called "bilious headache," with deranged stomach, approaching fever.

Pulsatilla Nuttalliana.—Pain in the head, back, and stomach at the period, when more or less suppressed.

Sanguinaria Canadensis (Blood-root).—Vertigo when connected with the change of life and with cold weather. Dr. Drury gives the 12th solution.

Scutellarin.—Abates nervous excitement.

Veratrum V.—"Congestive headache," which occurs about the time of the period.

Eyes.

Æthusa Cynapium.—In strumous ophthalmia.

Baptisia.—Confusion of sight; eyelids swollen; eyes glistening.

Cactus.—Prominence from increased action of heart.

Chelidonium Majus.—Removes pain over the right eye.

Cimicifuga.—Aching in the eyeballs.

Euphrasia.—An infusion used as a collyrium proved itself invaluable in some forms of ophthalmia, in the practice of Dr. A. C. Pope, at Blackheath.

Gelsemium.—Desire for light after apoplexy; squinting; dizziness; lachrymation; orbital neuralgia; over-fatigue; double vision; amaurosis.

Hamamelis.—In chronic catarrhal inflammation of the conjunctiva, as a collyrium and internally; ecchymosis of eyelids.

Iris Versicolor.—Violent pains over eye, in supra-orbital ridge, on either side, but only on one side at a time. Severe pain through left eye, with nausea and vomiting of bilious matter. *Iris* 3 × relieves quickly.

Phytolacca Decandra.—Double vision, with giddiness and headache; itching in the eyes, with lachrymation; chronic granular conjunctivitis, and rheumatic pains; reddish-blue swelling of lids; contracted pupils.

Pulsatilla Nuttalliana.—Eyelids agglutinated; increased secretion of tears; neuralgic pains in the eyeballs.

NOTE.—Dr. Hale prefers the American *Pulsatilla* to the German or English for American use. All three are identical in action, and of the same natural order—*Ranunculaceæ*.

Calc. C. is a most valuable remedy for removing opacity of the cornea; *Sulph.* for assisting the absorbents to carry off pus.

Ratania 1 × removed an excrescence on the internal canthus of the eye, called Pterygium (from πτερυξ, a wing), expanding on the albuginea and cornea, towards the pupil.

Santonine.—Over-straining the sight, and in glaucoma; colour-blindness; opacity of the vitreous humour.

Veratrum V.—Drawing pains over the left eye; dimness of vision, with dilated pupils; paralysis of the eyelids.

Ears.

Baptisia.—Earache; dulness of hearing; roaring in the ears, with confusion of the mind.

Coca.—Removed deafness of three months' duration in an old soldier (*æt.* 102). He complained of noises in the head, and an inability to hear himself when he read aloud.

Hydrastis.—Is indicated in a peculiar roaring noise in the ear—a whirring roar—especially in a feeble condition of the system. It has been found useful in *tinnitus aurium*, and in *otorrhœa* when the discharge has been thick; a weak solution may be used as an ear-wash.

Veratrum V.—Paralysis of the auditory nerve; *roaring in the ears*.

Nose.

Apocynum Canna.—Nasal catarrh.

Berberis Vulg.—Chronic nasal catarrh; discharge from one nostril—thick, yellowish. Speedily relieved by *Berberis* 6.

Cyclamen.—Frequent sneezing; profuse discharge.

Rumex Crispus.—For sebaceous glands.

Gelsemium.—Acute nasal catarrh; watery discharges.

Phytolacca Dec.—Flow of mucus; syphilitic ulcer.

Hamamelis.—Flow of blood.

Hydrastis.—In ulceration.

Podophyllum.—In the epistaxis of females.

Sanguinaria Can.—For mucous polypus. Keith's Sanguinarin, diluted with flour in equal proportions, snuffed up the nose for stinking smell.

Sticta.—Dryness of the nasal mucous membrane, which becomes painful during an epidemic influenza.

Teucrium Marum.—Polypus in the nose.

Mouth.

Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum-tree of Tasmania).—The leaves, when masticated, perfume the breath, and harden spongy and bleeding gums.

Eupatorium Aromaticum.—In sore mouth of nursing children, called *Aphthæ*, or *Thrush*.

NOTE.—*Eup. Aro.* (White Snake-Root) is not to be confounded with *Eup. Perfoliatum*, whose active principle, *Eupatorin*, has alterative and aperient properties, which are employed

in catarrh and intermittent fever. Another *Eupatorin*, from *E. Purpureum*, is diuretic and astringent—a favourite remedy in vesical irritability of women. It is given in dropsy and gout ; also in hæmoptysis and dysentery.

Galium Aparine (Cleavers).—For cancer of the lip.

Hydrastis is valuable in stomatitis of children, and as a gargle in diphtheria.

Phytolacca Dec. as a wash ; a lotion of the tincture (thirty drops to a tumbler of water) is very useful in diphtheritic inflammation.

Podophyllum.—Salivation ; offensive odour ; sourness ; white tongue with foul taste.

Veratrum V.—Bitter taste in the mouth.

Teeth.

Chelidonium Majus.*—Dull pain in the teeth of the left upper or left lower jaw, when touched. Digging-up tearing in the antrum maxillæ.

* “Likewise called *fenugreek* ; it is a strong-smelling plant, still used in Suffolk as a remedy for the toothache, by way of fomentation.” The Suffolk name of *Fenu-Greek* is of interest, for the Greeks called the great celandine *Chelidonium miga*. It attains a height of from one to one foot and a half. Flowers are of a dazzling yellow, axillary or terminal, pedunculated and umbelliform. Leaves are winged and deeply indented, of a delicate green colour above, bluish underneath. Root reddish brown, changes to black when dried. Juice is of a bright yellow colour, sticky, bitter, acrid, and even caustic. Plant—herbivorous, perennial ; genus—*chelidonium* ; family—*papaveracæ* ; class—*polyandria monogynia*. (*Lin.*)

This medicine is quite historical, having been prescribed for Queen Elizabeth when her Majesty was attacked in her forty-sixth year, with a grievous toothache, the torture from which nothing could mitigate, or obtain for her rest either by night or day. The case is recorded by the fair authoress of *The Queens of England*.

Cimicifuga.—Rheumatic pains in the teeth.

Conium Maculatum.—Drawing pains and fine stitches in the gums and teeth. The toothache is aggravated by cold food; the gums bleed easily, and the teeth feel as if they were loose; the tongue is dry and swollen; deglutition difficult and painful, from soreness of the throat. Speech is difficult.

Gelseminum.—Caries of the teeth, with neuralgic pains in the face and jaws. Five drops of the tincture every two hours.

Glonoine.—Toothache with headache, and pulsation in the teeth, after being overheated and taking cold.

Phosphorus.—Toothache with lacerating in the teeth, lacerating pains in the temples and facial bones, as if the parts would be torn out, and lacerating in the jaws when lying down in the evening, have been repeatedly cured by this remedy.

Phytolacca.—Looseness of the teeth, and in difficult dentition, relieved by eating.

Symptoms arising from the teething in children are best met with *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, and *Chamomilla*, as of yore. Dr. Madden likes *Kreosote* 24 in the dentition of delicate children; it allays the fretful, irritable temper, and thus induces sleep for many hours. M. Teste considers *Kreosote* most suitable for cachectic

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children, for when given to those of a lively, vigorous constitution, it makes them feel uncomfortable.

Tongue.

Æsculus Hippo. (Horse-chesnut).—Yellow coated tongue; stinging at the tip.

Arum Triphyllum (Indian Turnip). — Swollen tongue, red, with burning sensation.

Baptisia.—Typhoid tongue.

Dioscorea Villosa (Wild Yam-root).—Yellowish-white tongue, with pappy taste.

Eupatorium Perfoliat. (Ague-weed).—Tongue yellow or white.

Galium Aparine. (Cleavers).—In cancerous tongue.

Gelsemium.—Gastric tongue.

Gymnocladus (American Coffee-tree). — Tongue coated bluish-white. Bitter taste from touching the tongue with the finger.

Hydrastis.—Ulceration of the tongue; swollen; with marks from the teeth; cancerous.

Phytolacca and *in.*—Very red tip; pain at the root of the tongue; metallic taste; cancerous.

Podophyllin.—Bilious tongue.

Rhus Venenata.—The centre has a white coating; sides very red; vesicles on the under side.

Veratrum Viride.—White or yellow coated, dry tongue, with a deep red stripe down the centre.

“*Aconitum* in loquacity!”

Thrush (*Aphthæ*).

Eupatorium Aromaticum.—In the sore mouth of children or adults (nursing mothers), with a white exudation. May be used also as a lotion.

Phytolacca is equally valuable, and in diseases analogous to mercurial ptyalism.

Quinsy (*Tonsillitis*).

Arum Triphyllum.—Inflammation of the tonsils, and clergyman's throat.

Hydrastis Can.—As a gargle is most valuable in all stages of tonsillitis.

Phytolacca Dec.—Thick, white swelling of the palate and tonsils ; coating on the tongue.

Baryta Carbonica, 6th solution, is recommended by Dr. Richard Hughes as a never-failing medicine to check *quinsy* when taken in time. From my experience, it should not be given when suppuration has set in, for then it produces tightness in the throat. A trustworthy CHEMIST for making the preparation is of consequence, as I have been told by Surgeon Clifton, of Northampton, that he had fourteen unsuccessful cases, until Dr. Hughes sent him the true preparation, which prevented suppuration in all his subsequent cases. To assist suppuration, *Silicea* 3× is valuable—a grain dry on the tongue every two hours. In chronic enlargement of the glands, Dr. Cooper, of Southampton, advises *Calcareæ Phosphorica* or *Merc. Iod.*, 3rd dec. trituration. *Lachesis* 0 when there is great sensitiveness on the exterior of the throat. Dr. Tunzelmann gives *Lachesis* 6, in small doses, 2 to 4 drops in a half tumbler of water, a teaspoonful for a dose, and with him "it has never failed in checking quinsy," using only the adjunct of poultices to the neck when much pain in swallowing is present.

NOTE.—Dr. Noble Seward, of Riversdale, Templeogue, has sent the following contribution :—

“ I was lately attending a girl, 13 years of age, suffering from *Cynanche Tonsillaris* in its incipient stage. I gave her drop doses of the tincture of *Aconite* every hour. After the third dose symptoms of aconite-poisoning were unmistakable. She first complained of tingling and creeping sensations along the arms and legs, then followed violent convulsions, consisting of tetanic spasms of the entire body. The violence was such as to require two strong men to retain her in bed. When the convulsions passed off, her intellect became as clear as ever it had been. Paroxysms of this nature continued for three days, but eventually yielded to tincture of *Belladonna*.

“ I have had another and severe case of idiopathic tetanus, treated successfully by *Belladonna* and Chapman’s spinal ice-bag.”

[The former of these two cases is interesting, both from a physiological and a therapeutic point of view ; exhibiting as it does the power of *Aconite* to give rise to an affection *similar* to tetanus, and showing the danger of giving this now favourite remedy in large doses. —Eds. *M. H. R.*]

Diphtheria.

Agaricus Muscarius. (Bug Agaric).—Is useful when the fever becomes low, given from two to five drops of the strong tincture in water.

Ailantus Glandulosa in scarlatinal-diphtheria which throws the eruption well out on the skin. In such a case *Belladonna* may be required.

Baptisia.—Coldness of the skin ; oppressed breathing ; desire for fresh air, which by all means should be admitted.

Cyanuret of Mercury.—This medicine is called for where there exists *cheese-like*, honeycomb deposit,

filling the fauces ; great prostration, etc. In a case of diphtheritic conjunctivitis the *Cyanuret of Mercury* did admirable service, according to Dr. Ockford, of New Jersey.

Gelseminum.—Impaired vision ; incipient paralysis.

Helonin, from *Helonias Dioica* (Unicorn-root).—A splendid remedy in post-diphtheritic debility.

Hydrastis.—Dr. Logan reports the successful treatment of more than 200 cases of diphtheria with *Hydrastis* gargle.

Phytolacca Decandra occupies a prominent place in diphtheria where evening chills are followed by morning sore throat, with roughness or rawness. The 3 × or 6 × may be prescribed in all cases of incipient diphtheria, and in more advanced cases with prostration of the vital powers, headache, pain in the back and limbs.

Sanguinaria.—When croupal symptoms prevail, drop doses of the 1 × may be given. Also to inhale *Tinct. Iodine* in hot water.

Dr. Burt and Dr. Bayes recommend *Tinct. Phytolacca Decandra* φ, in four-drop doses, every hour, in severe cases of diphtheria, and that a gargle made with fifty drops to a tumblerful of water should be used frequently. Dr. Hilbers, of Brighton, prescribes change of air in the malignant form of the disease.

Dr. Sherwin, of Sydney, speaks thus : “*Phytolacca Octandra*, growing in great abundance all around this city, but not indigenous. This is a most valuable plant, used either internally or externally. It is *specific* in diphtheria—given in decoction or infusion—applied very assiduously to the fauces as a gargle, and

used *hot* and frequently repeated as a poultice to the throat : all stiffness disappears ; the membranaceous formation is thrown off, and is not reproduced ; perspiration follows ; fever subsides ; all aching general pains and headache disappear, and the patient eagerly seeks for food. It is indispensably necessary," writes Dr. Sherwin (*Homœopathic Review*), "to sustain the patient in this and *similar* diseases ; and this is best effected by a liberal supply of '*Liebig's*' tea, freely acidulated with hydrochloric acid. *Stimulants (alcoholic) rarely do good.*"

Cold Beef Tea.—Take lean beef $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and chop fine ; add water 12 oz., salt 1 teaspoonful, and Muriatic Acid 3 drops. Let it stand two hours, strain, and it is ready for use. As thus made beef tea is very nourishing, being easily assimilated.

Dr. Shulldham found *Phytolacca* of great value in two cases of diphtheritic sore throat, with false membrane lining the fauces, and extending to the posterior nares. The mother tincture was used internally in both cases, in two-drop doses, the throat sprayed with a solution containing \mathfrak{zj} of *Phytolacca* ϕ to \mathfrak{zj} of water. The patient found great relief in snuffing this solution up the nostrils. In both cases *Kali Bichrom.* 2 trit., *Merc. Iod.* 3 \times trit., *Merc. Corr.* 3 \times trit., had been previously used. Touching the patches of false membrane every two or three hours with a camel's hair brush charged with glycerine, had a very beneficial effect locally.

One or other of the three species known, *P. Decandra*, *P. Icosandra*, and *P. Octandra* (possessing similar medicinal properties), being found in North and South America, the West India Islands, the Azores, and Northern Africa, may be prescribed.

All affections of the mucous membrane are influenced by this remedy—rheumatisms, fevers, skin diseases, even impotency. It is a polychrest of the purest water.

Brewer's *Yeast*, dissolved in warm water or new milk, may be frequently sipped to relieve the fœtor of the breath in the malignant form.

A lotion of Chlorate of Potash, or the Permanganate, is strongly advised. Beef tea ; port wine, good and dry ; Barth's Oxygenated Water ; rest in bed ; the feet to be kept warm by bags of hot salt or jars of water. Should the membranous deposit

be formed, and extend to the larynx, *Kali Bichro.* 3×, a grain on the tongue every second hour, is advisable. Glycerine is very useful in cleansing the throat.

Diphtheria has given way under *Apis* and *Lachesis*, when the throat is of an oedematous character. Hydrochloric acid and honey used freely as a linctus (the acid effectually destroys the membrane). *Ammonium Causticum* and *Iodide of Arsenic* are also favourably spoken of.

Dr. Barrows, of Providence, speaks most highly of *Arsenicum* in diphtheria. He uses *Ars.* 1×, 10 grs. dissolved in half a pint of water, to be used locally as a gargle. He also gives internally one teaspoonful to an adult every two hours. He perseveres, and usually sees the disease yield within forty-eight hours. Other remedies (*Belladonna*, etc.) complete the cure. Dr. Fenton Cameron, and Dr. David Wilson, invariably use high potencies in diphtheria. Others prefer the third trituration in two-grain doses (*Hepar Sulph.*), when there is a hoarse, croupy cough, and after, during convalescence.

Voice (*Aphonia*).

Arum Triphyllum (Indian Turnip).—Œdema of the glottis, inflammation of the mucous follicles of the throat, and clergyman's sore throat.

Eucalyptus Rostrata.—For relaxed throat of public speakers.

Phytolacca Decandra.—In loss of voice; hoarseness.

NOTE.—The laryngoscope reveals in *disphonia clericorum* increased vascularity in the lining membrane of the vocal cords, therefore rest is desirable. Oxonians should study speaking more from the chest than the throat, making full inspirations when reading aloud, altering the voice from the ecclesiastical to the barrister's, giving life and vigour to the subject, winning the ears and hearts of their hearers. Keeping the throat loosely

covered, allowing the fresh air to play around and under the beard, which is natural and scriptural.

Some of our old remedies are trustworthy. *Arnica* especially so in the hoarseness of military commanders, public speakers, and preachers, when the muscles of the *pharynx* get fatigued. *Carbo Veg.*, *Causticum*, *Dulcamara*, and *Phosphorus*, should be consulted for the loss of voice in the contralto and soprano class. As a domestic remedy, Bombay Guava Jelly is highly spoken of. *Iodine* inhalation.

Croup (*Tracheitis*).

Eryngium Aquaticum (Button Snake-root).—Has an action on the larynx like *Hepar Sulphur* and *Kali Bichromicum*.

Gelseminum.—In infantile spasm of the *glottis*.

Veratrum Vir.—Dr. Newton believes that the *materies morbi* in croup concentrates its energies on the *medulla oblongata*, and that it is best antidoted by *Verat. Viride*. Forty cases of true membranous croup yielded to the 1st decimal solution.

NOTE.—*Laryngismus Stridulus*, called also the Asthma of Millar. *Kali Brom.* 1 × recommended.

On the first symptoms of catarrhal croup, *Aconite* is the remedy to produce perspiration, sleep, and restoration to health.

Should the membranous deposit be formed, and extend to the larynx, *Kali Bichro.* 3 ×, a grain on the tongue every second hour, is advisable. Also in diphtheritic croup. *Iodine* 6 × has relieved croupy expectoration.

Laryngitis.

Æsculus Hippocas.—Dr. Meyhoffer, of Zurich, speaks of this remedy as having been of great service

in a case of pharyngo-laryngitis follicularis, with considerable catarrhal inflammation of the lining of the throat and larynx, complicated with piles and the most obstinate costiveness of long standing ; it not only restored normal muscular contraction to the intestinal tube, but also greatly relieved the laryngeal irritation ; cough and expectoration diminished rapidly, and the signs of congestion in the affected parts soon subsided under its influence. The granulations in the throat and larynx yielded, however, but slowly and only to a certain extent, to *Hepar Sulph.*, and the inhalation of the vaporated "Eau de Challis" (a strong sulphureous spring in Savoy). It was only from the action of *Seleniate of Soda* (Na^2SeO_4), that the last traces of follicular swelling were obliterated. "We are not able, as yet," writes Dr. Meyhoffer,* "to furnish positive indications for *Selenium* in laryngeal affections, but we have found it useful in the milder forms of follicular inflammation, and in the incipient stage of tuberculous laryngitis. This salt, in the third or sixth dilution, seems to us more active than triturations of the pure mineral or its higher potencies."

Gelseminum.—Dr. A. Stokes has related two very serious cases successfully treated with this remedy.† One, a young lady in her twenty-first year, who appeared in the following state :—

"She was in bed, propped up with pillows; her hands pressed upon the bed beside her, the face ashy, the lips livid, and the

* *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. xxvii. p. 529.

† *Homœopathic World*, 1871.

countenance wearing an anxious expression. Respiration was very difficult, and the pulse thready and feeble. The finger nails were livid, and the hands stiff. The larynx was very tender, and became increasingly so. Deglutition was difficult, and became more so as time went on." Dr. Stokes "mixed a drop of the mother tincture in a teaspoonful of water for one dose; but as the patient could not swallow a teaspoonful, nor even half that much, only a few drops passed down the œsophagus. The effect was, as I have before sometimes seen after giving a truly specific remedy, something akin to the miraculous. Scarcely had the fluid passed over the tongue, when we saw the inspirations lengthen, and felt the hands relax from their rigidity. The countenance began at once to brighten, the hands soon regained a more natural appearance, and the whole bearing of the patient was easier and happier."

The second case was in a girl thirteen years of age :—

"The nurse was trying to hold her on her lap, but she was dashing herself about in a frenzy of fright and agony. The face was purple, the eyes protruding, the larynx was spasmodically jerked up and down, and suffocation appeared imminent. I thought at once of *Gelsem.*, and how it had served me before; so mixing two drops of mother tincture in four teaspoonfuls of water, I gave her one teaspoonful of the mixture, and bade the mother watch the effect. In five minutes there appeared to be a slight improvement, inasmuch as the movements were less frantic and violent. A second dose was given, and in five minutes more a visible change had come on. The patient could now take breath more easily, sat still on the nurse's knee, and the acute and strident sound of the inspiration had given way.

"The larynx continued intensely tender in both cases, and deglutition difficult, for a week; but under the continued use of *Gelsem.*, gradually the tenderness and dysphagia diminished."

Dr. Stokes tells us he "was led to use *Gelsem.* in these cases from Dr. Hale's remarks on its power to control muscular spasm as well as to subdue inflammation of mucous membrane: he says,

'No remedy so surely and suddenly destroys the tone of muscular structures: it acts, not by causing any disorganization, but by impairing the vitality of those nerves which supply it with life.' 'In cases of obstinate tonic convulsions and cramp-like rigidity, full doses, sufficient to bring the muscular system under its pathogenetic action, will promptly remove such morbid conditions. There is no danger in this mode of administering the remedy, for it does not impair muscular tonicity unless excessively and wantonly abused. In this respect it resembles chloroform' (*Hale*, pp. 406, 431)."

Lachesis 30 in chronic sore throat, with painful dryness in the fauces and a sensation of something lodged in the larynx.

Catarrhal Cold.

Baptisia.—Cold in the head and chest, with feverish cough.

Cactus Grandiflorus (Night-blooming Cereus).—Rattling of mucus in the bronchial tubes.

Cimicifuga Racemosa 2 × may be useful should the cough become chronic, or be sympathetic of the uterine functions.

Cyclamen Europ.—Catarrhs characterised by excessive sneezing.

Cough (*Tussis*).

Gelseminum.—Holds a deserved reputation in checking and removing catarrh in the head, throat, and chest, thus relieving the lining membrane of the respiratory organs.

Phytolacca.—Dr. D. Haggart, of Danville, reported on the use of *Phytolacca*, in cases of enlargement of the tonsils and uvula, with harassing, hawking cough.

after every cold ; as characteristic of the remedy was mentioned the bluish cast of the tonsils.

Rumex Crispus (Yellow Dock).—Acts on the mucous membrane of the larynx, trachea, and bronchi, when particularly sensitive to cold air, with roughness and soreness in the lower part of the neck. It is given in the 6th and 30th solution every three hours. Dr. Joslin reports eleven cases of cough cured with the 30th. In dry cough with tickling in the throat, with pains under the clavicle while hawking up mucus. Cough with fluent coryza, with hoarseness in the evening, with pressure in the throat-pit or excoriation in the larynx and chest. Cough aggravated by lying down, with accumulation of mucus in the fauces. The 3rd and the 6th solutions have been given. Dr. Hughes has found in the latter prompt and certain curative action in an incessant racking cough of days' duration. When it cures it cures quickly.

Sticta Pulmonaria (Lung-wort).—Cough accompanied with sneezing ; dry noisy cough.

Verat. V.—Spasmodic cough, with headache.

Hooping Cough (*Pertussis*).

Chelidonium Majus.—Is valuable in congestion of the lungs, the right in particular.

Laurocerasus.—In the latter stages of hooping-cough, when there is spasmodic cough with whistling sound, but without expectoration of mucus, this remedy may be relied on.

Lobelia Inflata.—Is of service in the third stage.

Sanguinaria Canadensis (Blood-root).—Is analogous to *Corallium Rubrum*, when given in the *violent spasmodic* cough, with or without pulmonary congestion.

Corallium Rubrum (Red Coral) is recommended by Dr. Teste in his *Materia Medica* for *nervous cough*, *asthma Millari*, *endemic hooping cough*, and for certain forms of *gastralgia*. Its action is similar to *Causticum* and *Coffea*. I have prescribed it alone in every stage of hooping-cough with great success since 1854. The third trituration or the fifth tincture is the form recommended. Cases may occur where *Aconite* is advisable in the first stage, *Drosera* in the second, and *Arsenicum* in the third, from the weakness which follows the lingering cough with spasm. *Acidum Nitricum* when the hooping-cough ulcer appears under the tongue, on the side of the *frænum linguæ*.

The good old-fashioned advice of "change of air" is advisable in fine weather, but *not* in cold, damp weather. To Torquay or Queenstown for sea-air, but for mountain breezes and goats' milk, get to the hill country of Wales, the Galtee Mountains in Ireland, or Grampian Hills in Scotland.

Frictions to the spine—at bedtime with hot water, and in the morning with tepid—during the early symptoms, afterwards cold water may be safely used in the morning to the spine and chest, to be followed by friction with a dry Turkish towel.

Phthisis Pulmonalis (*Consumption*).

Acalypha Indica, a Malabar plant, used by the natives as a remedy in gout, syphilis, and jaundice, is homœopathic in hæmoptysis, according to Dr. Tonnère's proving at Calcutta. Dose : six drops 6th decimal in half a tumbler of water, a spoonful every half-hour. *Calcarea Carb.* is an antidote to *Acalypha*.

Dr. Thomas, of Chester, writes : "In a case of passive hæmorrhage from the lungs, after *Arnica* was used with little benefit, *Acalypha* benefited, and then failed ; after which the use of *Arnica* entirely stayed the hæmorrhagic flow. (Perhaps *Hamamelis* would have at once cured, but it was not at hand.)

"K., a phthisical patient, had hæmoptysis to a considerable extent ; in a short time his voice failed him ; he took half-drop doses of 7th [decimal] dilution of *Acalypha* in water every half-hour, and in a few hours the blood-spitting left him entirely."—*Vide* "Additions to the Homœopathic Materia Medica." By Henry Thomas, M.D.

Elaps Corallinus (The Coral Snake of Brazil).—In the night-sweats of phthisis, and in the colliquative diarrhoea.

Eucalyptus Globulus.—In Australia its medical importance has already been noted in the cure of pulmonary consumption, in its first and second stages, by the wholesome exhalations of the large forests which cover the neighbourhood of Melbourne.

Myrtus Communis (Common Myrtle).—Dr. Payne advises the use of this remedy in *incipient phthisis*: the clinical symptoms he mentions in connection with it are "throbbing ache, and stitching pain in the left infra-clavicular region, extending thence through to the left shoulder-blade, aggravated by making a deep inspiration. Sensation of burning in the left chest, with occasional flushes of heat over the whole body, but more intense in the face and head."

Senecio Aureus (Life-root).—Cough, with spitting of blood ; wasting away.

Veratrum Viride in Hæmoptysis—hæmorrhage.

Dr. Coe considers *Senecin* one of the most valuable remedies we possess for coughs, colds, and other chest complaints. *It is especially serviceable in mucous coughs*, and in chronic coughs, the result of obstructed menstruation. Incipient phthisis.—*Vide* "Indications for the use of Whey at the *Molken-Kuren*, Inter-laken."—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. xxv. p. 642.

Laurocerasus.—The 6th attenuation, in water (ten drops in four table-spoonfuls), given in dessert-spoonful doses every three hours in phthisis, with hectic fever, gives comfort.

ACCESSORY MEANS.—Pancreatic emulsion; pure glycerine and cod-liver oil are useful also; goats' milk, with mountain air; a winter in Queenstown. Attention to the skin and its covering are of paramount importance. Turkish baths. Dr. Ramadge's inhaling tube is invaluable in expanding the air cells of the lungs. Consumptive patients should be sent out every day, and not kept in close rooms. *Arsenicum*, *Calcarea*, *Iodine*, and other medicines, may be consulted with advantage.

Asthma.

Anthox-anthum.—Has given the most pleasing results to Dr. Geo. Moore, in a case of *bronchitic asthma*. Inhaling the spray of the tincture frequently, and taking five-drop doses every two or three hours.*

Baptisia.—In constriction and oppression of the chest; desire for fresh air.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum.—Difficulty in breathing; painful irritation in the lungs in bronchial asthma.

Lobelia Inflata.—The 3rd decimal attenuation of *Lobelia* cured a case of asthma of long standing in a lady, aged thirty-seven.

* *Homœopathic Review*, vol. xv. p. 175.

Æsculus Hippocastanum (Horse-chesnut) 2 × gave Dr. Meyhoffer, of Zurich, great satisfaction when bronchial irritation was influenced by a gouty diathesis or abdominal congestion, accompanied by dilatation and inflammation of the hæmorrhoidal veins, and constipation.

Cactus Grandiflorus.—In chronic bronchitis with rattling of mucus, and when bronchial symptoms arise from over-action of the heart. It procures rapid and lasting relief when the cardiac disorder of function is simply nervous; in hypertrophy of the ventricles it must be often repeated.

Chelidonium Majus.—Dr. Meyhoffer relieved a boy of five years old from a long-standing, dry, spasmodic cough, which increased after meals when sitting in bed, in a few days. The breath was short in walking and going upstairs. Auscultation was negative. The sclerotics and skin had a slightly yellow tinge; the liver was enlarged, its dulness extended nearly to the nipple, both in a sitting and lying position. The fæces were light-coloured, and had occasionally been quite white. The child had been drinking, for long before Dr. M. saw him, the “Grande Grille” of Vichy. Here the cough resulted no doubt from the compression of the lung by the enlarged liver.

Great Celandine, although a native of Europe, proved so valuable a remedy in the case of an infant boy suffering from congestion of the *right lung, with embarrassed respiration*, that I must introduce this remedy under the above heading. The child was attended by me in consultation with Dr. Harper, of Windsor. The *threatening* symptoms of *pneumonia* related by Dr. Teste in

his *Materia Medica* on this remedy were present. Our little patient made a happy recovery. This noble youth is now a fine, athletic young man.

Eucalyptus Globulus.—According to Paul and Gubler (*Gaz. de Paris*), the powdered leaves are useful in bronchitis. We prefer the tincture or an infusion of the leaves. The bark contains an alkaloid febrifuge. The young trees may be safely grown in our conservatories, and within breathing distances about our homes.

Gelseminum.—For catarrhal fever.

Lobelia Inflata.—Suffocative catarrh.

Veratrum Album deserves a recognition of its services in intercurrent capillary bronchitis.

ADDITIONAL TREATMENT.—The inhalation of atomised fluids has been found comforting, as well as curative, in affections of the respiratory organs. The specific remedy may be thus exhibited by the *spray-producer*. The inhalation of steam procures great relief in the dry cough and asthmatic attacks of *bronchitis sicca*; it serves to stimulate the capillaries to contraction and restore the arrested circulation. *Lachesis* 30 in chronic cough with expectoration of adhesive mucus, that required many efforts of coughing before it was dislodged.

Bronchial catarrh is sometimes sympathetic of worms, and is cured by *Cina* or *Santonine* 2 ×.

Pneumonia (*Inflammation of the Lungs*).

Baptisia.—In *typhoid* pneumonia.

Cactus.—Congestion in the chest.

Veratrum Viride.—Relieves the congested lungs rapidly, if accompanied with cerebro-spinal irritation.

Dr. Kiemann has given the details of forty cases of pneumonia which were treated exclusively with this drug. The tincture was employed, and Kiemann found it preferable to give it in small doses very frequently, *e.g.* one drachm of the tincture in an eight-ounce emulsion, of which one table-spoonful should be given every hour. The number of fatal cases were five, or 12.5 per cent. Comparing this with the mortality met with by other practitioners, and with various treatments, Kiemann gives us the following table :—

Expectant Treatment.

Mortality.

Thomas	21.5 per cent.	in 65 cases.
Bleuler	22.9	„ 148 „
Dietl	7.4	„ 189 „

Blood-letting Treatment.

Dietl	20.4 per cent.
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Tartar Emetic.

Dietl	20.7 per cent.
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Veratrum Treatment.

Vogt	7.8 per cent.	in 51 cases.
Biermer	10	„ 60 „
Kiemann	12.5	„ 40 „

Various Treatments.

Magnus Huss	10.7 per cent.	in 2,616 cases.
Register of the Rudolf Hospital, Vienna	26.5	„ 114 „
Allgemeines Kranken- haus, Vienna	21.5	„ 756 „

Kiemann remarks that his mortality seems higher than it ought to be ; but he says that the fatal cases were hopeless ones from the first. The remedy appears to nauseate in about half the number of cases, but by confining it to the small doses already

mentioned, there is never a troublesome amount either of this symptom or of diarrhoea. As a means of reducing the pulse-frequency, Kiemann thinks *Verat. Viride* in every way superior to *Digitalis*, and it is especially valuable as being free from any cumulative tendencies. He has employed it, with the same remarkable effect on the pulse, not only in pneumonia, but also in valvular disease of the heart, endocarditis, pleurisy, and bronchitis. He regards it as a powerful agent, by no means to be trusted to the hands of private persons. In none of his own cases which proved fatal, was there the least sign of that *inflammation of the stomach and intestines* which Magendie speaks of as an effect of the drug. The *collapse* spoken of by Biermer as a frequent symptom, was never observed by Kiemann. (*Prag. Vierteljahrsch.*, iii. Band, 1868.)

AUXILIARY TREATMENT.—In pleuro-pneumonia, medicated cotton-wool may be folded over the painful part of the chest, carefully covered with oiled-silk or thin gutta-percha sheeting. The temperature of the patient's room should be kept at, or about, 62° Fah. *Phosphorus* and *Bryonia* are still our reliable specifics for adults. *Belladonna* for children.

In typhoid-pneumonia I have found great benefit and sleep return from frictions with a coarse towel wrung out of whisky and hot water (one part to two) over chest, abdomen, and spine.

Hiccough (*Singultus*).

Caulophyllin.—Is a most powerful anti-spasmodic, and is perfectly safe, even for infants.

Gelseminum.—In spasm of the air passages.

AUXILIARY HINTS.—Cold water is an excellent remedy, a teaspoonful repeated frequently for children. A few folds of wetted linen should be used for the baby to cleanse the mouth after food, and to prevent spasm. Some infants will reach out their hands with delight for their glass of water, and revel with their little tongues in it.

Heart.

Actæa Racemosa.—Is a specific in suffocative breast-pang (Angina Pectoris). Is valuable in the third dec. solution in rheumatic endocarditis, whereas the first dec. has produced distressing sensations in the region of the heart, in those who are sensitive.

Apocynum Cannabinum.—In mitral valve regurgitation. Very distressing dyspnoea. The treatment consisted of drop-doses of the matrix tincture of *Apocynum Cannabinum*, and *Cactus Grandiflorus* 3, in alternation every four hours.

Asclepias Tuberosa (Pleurisy-root).—Pericarditis, with effusion, fluid or plastic. It is analogous to *Bryonia*, *Cimicifuga*, and *Colchicum* in rheumatism; and will be found useful in mild rheumatic affections of the heart.

Badiaga (Fresh-water Sponge).—Fatty degeneration of the heart. Tremulous palpitations and arrest of breathing. It is an analogue of *Spongia*, *Iodine*, and *Bromine*.

Baptisia.—Cardiac debility; endocarditis and pericarditis from pyæmic poisoning.

Cactus Grand.—Constriction, or dull, heavy pain in the heart; in mitral valve disease, with oedema of extremities; palpitation; rheumatism; endocarditis. Dr. O'Brien says, "No use in pericarditis."

Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum-tree of Tasmania).—The leaves have been smoked in the medical wards of Dr. Maclean, at Netley, in cases of chest aneurism

involving pressure on the vagus nerve, and in *cardiac* asthma, with marked benefit.

Gelseminum.—In congestion and feebleness of the heart's action; senile decay.

Iberis.—Is a cardiac remedy, holding a place midway between *Lycopus* and *Collinsonia*.

Lycopus Virginicus (Bugleweed; Water Horehound).—Beneficial in heart disease. 2 ×, three or four drops in water for a dose, is an excellent substitute for *Digitalis* or bleeding.

Phytolacca.—In fatty degeneration.

Veratrum Viride.—Feelings of faintness; cardiac debility with diarrhœa, acute rheumatism affecting the heart; aneurisms. Said to be an analogue to *Verat. Alb.*

Viburnum Prunifolium (Black Haw).—Palpitation of the heart in pregnant women.

FURTHER TREATMENT.—A hot bran poultice is always advisable to relieve pain when in the region of the heart. It is made by putting about two handfuls of bran into a flannel bag, over which pour hot water; then wring out the water in dry towels, place it over the heart, and cover it close with dry flannel.

Asparagus, when eaten cooked, by its action on the kidneys relieves palpitation, and is useful in dropsy of the pericardium.

Aconite and *Ac. Phos.* in cardiac weakness. *Belladonna*, *Digitalis*, and *Spigelia* are heart medicines of considerable note. *Lachesis* 30, where there was deep sighing every few minutes, and occasionally fits of suffocation and fainting, weak pulse, often intermittent, and stitches in the left side of the chest.

Aurum Muraticum is valuable in the 2nd or 3rd × for Angina Pectoris. *Ignatia* in hope deferred. *Coffea* in cardiac hyperæsthesia.

Keep in remembrance the good old prescription : "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine, but grief drieth the bones."

Bromine, the 6th and 12th, are recommended in hypertrophy of the heart.

Dyspepsia (*Indigestion*).

Apocynum Cannabinum.—Sinking at the pit of the stomach, accompanied by great sinking at the *epigastrium*, and a dry brown tongue in the morning.

Baptisia.—According to Dr. Bayes, its sphere of action is on the gastro-mucous membrane and the great semi-lunar ganglion of the sympathetic nerves. It has a decided effect on the stomach in assisting it to take and digest food.

Euphorbia Corollata.—Nausea, vomiting, faintness, with cold hands and feet.

Iris Versicolor.—Burning in the pit of the stomach ; vomiting, with diarrhoea, prostration, and headache.

Podophyllin.—Acid eructations ; belching of wind ; pain in the stomach ; bilious vomiting.

Robinia Pseudo-Acacia (False-Acacia).—3rd dec. in gaseous eructations with acidity, heartburn, depression of spirits.

DIETETICS.—In weak digestion for fatty matter, *Pancreatine* may be used with advantage. Three grains after meals. That prepared by Mr. Julius Schweitzer, of Brighton, is preferable to that in general use. I can also recommend his *Pepsine Porci* as a good digestive agent for muscular fibre, or both combined under the name of *Peptodyne*, with a substance called *Diastase*, which has the property of converting starch into sugar—thus you have the active ingredients of man's digestive organs. Dose : 3 to 5 grains immediately after meals. The 1 × trituration

is in general sufficiently strong, always in cases of painful distention after eating. Our old well-tried medicines should not be forgotten. *Ignatia*, *Nux*, *Pulsatilla*. *Sepia* is also a valuable remedy when the interior functions are deficient, and when paroxysms of pain occur in the stomach region. Dr. Lancaster's Dietetic Salt is of great value. It differs in flavour very slightly from ordinary salt (*chloride of sodium*), and has a more satisfying and agreeable effect upon the palate. The quantities of the saline ingredients employed, in addition to common salt, are so calculated that they shall be supplied in the same proportion by the use of this salt, as they exist in the human blood. *Cold spring water* is a good digestive and corrective for adults after meals, and for the baby after nursing. It is the best wine for the dyspeptic. Sipping hot water is often soothing to the stomach when acidity prevails.

Sulphurous acid in water-brash.

Salicylic acid in flatulent dyspepsia and gastro-intestinal distention. 2× or 3× trituration given in distilled water.

Goat's-whey, which ranks between aliments and medicaments, and is of great value in the treatment of debilitated patients with organic diseases of the stomach or intestinal canal. For these indications we must refer our readers to the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. xxv. p. 646.

Mountain air and exercise are essential.

Professor Tyndall makes the following natural remarks on digestion:—

“An eminent friend of mine often speaks to me of the mistake of those physicians who regard man's ailments as purely chemical, to be met by chemical remedies only. He contends for the psychological element of cure. By agreeable emotions, he says, nervous currents are liberated, which stimulate blood, brain, and viscera. The influence rained from ladies' eyes enables my friend to thrive on dishes which would kill him if eaten alone.”

Gastralgia (*Stomach pain*).

Chelidonium.—Gnawing pain, relieved by continual eating.

Gelsemium.—Weight in the stomach ; tension, or dull pain ; feeling of faintness ; burning or gnawing hunger.

Hamamelis.—Vomiting of blood.

Leptandra.—Sharp, cutting pains ; aching in the stomach.

Phyto. Dec.—Intense distress of the stomach ; vomiting with pain.

Podophyllum.—Heartburn ; voracious appetite.

Tabacum 3 × .—In gastrodynia.

Veratrum V.—Vomiting of food, of mucus, of bile or blood ; empty retching ; drawing or constrictive pains in the stomach increased by warm drinks.

NOTE.—We are not to cast aside too hurriedly the good old remedies, such as *Arsenicum*, *Bryonia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Nux V.*, etc., which have proved themselves excellent and trustworthy servants in the hands of the skilled practitioner. *Nux V.* and *Ignatia* are useful in relieving the miserable craving and sinking of the stomach from alcoholic drinking. I have found new-laid eggs, swallowed raw from the shell, or thoroughly beaten up and mixed with warm milk, given frequently in the day and night, tend very much to the recovery of those disposed to intemperance. Intoxicating liquors are a great curse to those who have no power to resist their baneful properties. Such persons should place themselves under medical care.

Dr. Lelievre's *Iceland Moss Poultice* is a great improvement on poultices for cleanliness and comfort ; further, it will last for many days, and may be saturated with the desired medical substance to relieve pain. It consists of a substance extracted from the *Fucus crispus*, which can be preserved in sheets like paper. For use, a piece of suitable size is cut, and dipped in warm water ; it swells rapidly, softens, and can be immediately employed as a poultice.

Constipation.

Hydrastis Canadensis.—1st dec. in obstinate constipation ; three drops twice a day in a glass of cold water. 3rd. dec. assists the action of the bowels. The 6th dec. in some patients answers well, given in one or two-drop doses, night and morning. Dr. Hastings prescribes a drop of the mother tincture in water the first thing for a few mornings. Dr. Hughes calls it a precious remedy, far superior to *Nux Vom.* usually prescribed. It is in cases when constipation stands alone, or is the cause of other ailments, that *Hyd.* is valuable. Two grains of 1st cent. trituration at bedtime, answers admirably when repeated for three or four nights.

Leptandrin.—A cholagogue (*bile-evacuating*) laxative.

Phytolacca.—Chronic constipation.

Podophyllin.—Difficulty in defæcating—simply as a purgative.

Podophyllum.—Dr. Bryce, of Edinburgh, regards it as invaluable in the constipations of children, in the 12th dilution ; often succeeding when everything else seemed to fail ; and also for the old cases of intermittents that come to him from India. In these latter cases, he also derives assistance from *Cedron*.

Veratrum Album 3 × Dr. Bryce is very enthusiastic over as a remedy against constipation in adults ; he says it will bring stool the quickest of any medicine he has ever tried. No matter how obstinate the case is, he rarely fails to produce good stools the next morning after giving it over night.

AUXILIARY TREATMENT.—It is often advisable to use frictions with olive-oil over the abdomen ; alterations in regimen ; out-of-door exercise ; an occasional *lavement* with tepid water and table salt, gradually reduced to cold ; a glass of cold spring water at breakfast ; porridge made from Armagh oaten meal at supper ; and cheerful society. *Belladonna*, a quarter of a grain of the extract at bedtime, retains its very high reputation in some cases. *Plumbum* has proved curative in obstruction of the lower bowel.

Colic (*Colica*).

Collinsonia.—Flatulent colic and constipation.

Dioscorea Villosa (Wild Yam ; Colic-root).—In bilious colic, 2 × , five drops every fifteen minutes, until relief is given. The trituration of the *resinoid* (*Dioscorin* 3 ×) has been prescribed for that severe form of umbilical colic which does not quickly yield to *Colocynth* ; also in infantile colic.

Hydrastis.—Dr. Mitchell relates a case of chronic disease of the colon, marked by diarrhoea, sanguino-purulent stools, purulent discharges from the rectum, pain about the sigmoid flexure of the rectum, in which *Hydrastis* 30 internally, and injections of a weak solution of the fluid extract were used with great benefit.

Iris Versicolor.—Flatulent colic ; bilious colic.

Leptandra Virginica.—Colic from flatulence.

Podophyllum.—Painter's colic (*colica pictorum*).

Pulsatilla Nuttalliana.—Colic caused by uterine inaction.

Veratrum V. 3 × .—Cutting pains in the bowels ; flatulence ; anxious look ; fear of death.

AUXILIARY TREATMENT.—In the flatulent colic of the fair-complexioned, *hot milk* is an excellent remedy. For the dark, bilious temperament, hot water taken by the mouth and injected into the lower bowel, repeated frequently until relief is produced. Frictions in a warm bath, 98° Fahr.

Conium Mac. has this symptom—*cutting* pain in the abdomen, previous to and during emission of flatulence.

Colocynth 100,000, has never failed with Dr. Smith, of Philadelphia, in the severest case!

We shall conclude this heading in the words of Mr. A. C. Pope, of Lee, when speaking of the therapeutic uses of *Colocynth* in colic:—

“In the treatment of colic we have many remedies besides *Colocynth* from which to select. The differences are, however, marked with tolerable distinctness.

“*Cimicifuga* presents a resemblance to *Colocynth* in giving rise to colic, much less painful, however, than that of *Colocynth*; and also in its influence on the sciatic nerve.

“The colic to which *Chamomilla* is homœopathic is one arising from atony of the mucous membrane and glands of the stomach and intestines. Digestion is at a stand-still. Great flatulent distension results, and colic-like pain follows. The neuralgia here is peripheral, not centric in its origin, as in the case of *Colocynth*. *Pulsatilla* is another medicine inducing colic under circumstances similar to *Chamomilla*. So also does *Lycopodium*; and here we have another well-marked distinction in the constipated condition of the bowels it produces. So, too, in the colic of *Plumbum*, the motor nerves are the parts chiefly disordered; here also is well-marked constipation, no flatulence of any importance, and a retracted, rather than, as in *Colocynth*, a distended condition of the abdomen. The colic to which *Belladonna* is homœopathic is dependent primarily upon a congested condition of the intestines; there is marked disturbance of the circulation; no relief follows the evacuations. It is rather a form of enteritis than of enteralgia that we can cure with *Belladonna*.

“The colic of *Podophyllum* is a severe and painful disorder. It takes its origin in a depraved and excessive secretion of bile.

The derangement of the ganglionic nerves of the abdomen is secondary to this excess of functional action of the liver. In the *Colocynth* colic, as we have seen, the first impression is made on the abdominal nerves."

China in periodically recurring colics, and to prevent their recurrence.

Liver (*Hepatitis*).

Leptandra (Black-root).—Aching pain over the gall-bladder, extending to the back; clay-coloured diarrhoea; vomiting of bile. For jaundice and chronic hepatitis, give *Leptandrin* 2 × an hour before breakfast, having the previous evening given half a grain of *Podophyllin* 2 ×.

Myrica Cerifera (Bayberry).—Dull pain in the right side, immediately below the ribs; tongue thickly coated with a yellowish-white colour; no appetite; desire for acids; unrefreshing sleep.

Podophyllin.—Pain from the stomach to the gall-bladder, complicated with gall-stone; excessive nausea; with or without jaundice. Biliary concretions are removed by a dose of *Podophyllin* at bedtime, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to relax the hepatic ducts, to be followed in the morning by a wine-glass of olive oil.

Ptelea Trifoliata.—Relieves sharp pains in the right hypochondrium; constant feeling of weight in both hypochondria, when walking, a dragging pain; pains shooting downwards; distress in the base of the liver, or in the region of the spleen.

Veratrum V.—In inflammation of the liver and increased secretion of bile. Bilious fever.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ.—In chronic liver abscess.

NOTE.—*Biliary Calculi*.—Dr. Drury recommends *Calcarea* 30, to relieve the pain during the passage of gall-stones, and coming from such a source it should not be forgotten. Fomentations, bran poultice, and frictions are required to remove the spasmodic action. Should jaundice set in, give *Chelidonium Majus*. To remove the deep yellow from the skin, nothing can equal the rapid action of the Turkish Bath. Nitric acid compress is very useful; one part of the dilute acid to a hundred of water. *China* is given as a preventative. Dr. Luther has great faith in *Lau-rocerasus* for *hepatalgia*, and Dr. Richards, of New Jersey, states that *China* has the power effectually to dissolve gall-stones, and prevent their re-formation; and that in his hands the drug has accomplished this in many cases. Administered three times a day for three days, and twice a-day for nine months. He first gives 2 to 3 oz. of sweet oil.

Diarrhœa.

Æthusa Cynapium (Garden Hemlock).—Is recommended for the *summer* diarrhœa of infants (*Cholera Infantum*), when the stools are greenish or watery, without smell; the face is pale, and the voice plaintive; the child's milk is thrown up in a curdy state;—we give this change in the milk, though not considered an indication. From the 3rd to the 30th.

Baptisia.—In that caused by breathing offensive effluvia, or in that of typhus or typhoid fever.

Collinsonia.—Diarrhœa of children, accompanied with colic, cramps, flatulence, etc.

Croton Tiglium 3.—After every evacuation in chronic diarrhœa, where the discharges are *expelled very suddenly*, and are *induced by eating and drinking*.

Elaps Corallinus (Coral Snake).—In colliquative diarrhœa.

Eucalyptus Resinifera, which produces the *Kino Gum*, or red gum of Australia, is a household remedy in that country for diarrhœa.

Gelseminum.—In bilious purging.

Iris Vers.—Heat in the lower bowel, with green discharges, or slimy mucus; summer and autumnal diarrhœa. Dr. Ussher, of Wandsworth, recommends the 1 × when the motions are *pappy, dark, and coppery in smell*, and there is vomiting or nausea, or *severe griping*, doubling-up pain.

Leptandra Virg.—Watery stools *followed* by pains in the small intestines, from wet weather.

Nuphar Lutea.—Dr. Shipman, of Chicago, has used *Nuphar* successfully for ten years in painless morning diarrhœa. Dr. Baikie, of Edinburgh, gives the 2nd or 3rd × solution in obstinate diarrhœa.

Oenothera Biennis (common Evening Primrose).—Has not been recognized as a remedy by any school of medicine. Dr. Douglas believes it a remedy of great value in diarrhœa. Dose: one drop θ after each evacuation in the summer diarrhœa of children. Also in lienteria and dysentery.

Podophyllin.—In chronic diarrhœa, foetid and offensive. Dr. Deck, of Dunedin, New Zealand, prescribes *Podophyllin* in infantile diarrhœa, with a sudden gush, restlessness, moaning, and rolling of the head, flushed cheeks, dysentery. 6 × or 12 ×.

Psorinum. In diarrhœas of children.

Rumex Crispus.—Diarrhœa in the morning, with *cough*, and in the colliquative diarrhœa of children.

Verat. Alb. 6 × in cholera infantum.

Dysentery.

Collinsonia.—Hæmorrhoidal dysentery.

Erigeron Canadense.—Dysentery with burning in any part of the alimentary canal. A single dose, in cases of extreme tenesmus, and frequent bloody evacuations, has often been followed by an entire subsidence of all the symptoms. The more bloody the stools, and the greater the irritation of the urinary organs, the stronger is the indication for this remedy. It is the *Arnica* of the Indians.

Gelsemium.—With bloody and slimy discharges.

Ham. V. φ.—Two drops in water after each evacuation, from portal congestion.

Leptandra Vir. (Black-root, Tall Speedwell).—Mucous, bloody stool, or tar-like foetid discharge; chronic enteritis.

Merc. Cor. 200 acts more promptly than 3 or 6. Of this we have no experience.

Podophyllum.—Indysenteric diarrhoea, with prolapsus ani, 3 ×. Dr. Harmar Smith gave the 1st dil. with benefit to a lady in whom the mucous discharge persisted after an acute attack of rectal dysentery.

Vomiting.

Iris Versicolor.—Effectual in almost all kinds of vomiting, with or without pain.

Pulsatilla Nuttalliana.—Useful in the nausea and vomiting caused by reflex action from the uterus.

NOTE.—Rest in the recumbent posture; a wine-glass of iced water occasionally. Chicken broth for infants and children; *very light* beef tea for adults, seasoned with dietetic salt. Some of our old medicines may be advisable; viz., *Arsenicum* or *Ipecacuanha*. The treatment must be guided by the cause as well as the symptoms.

Hæmatemesis (*Vomiting of blood*).

Crotalus Cascavella.—Rescued two severe cases of purpura hæmorrhagica, with exuding of blood from all the mucous surfaces—bowels, mouth, etc. Hæmorrhage from all the mucous membranes is quite characteristic of the poison of the rattlesnake.

Hamamelis.—Has great power over hæmorrhage alone, or in alternation with *Ipecacuanha*.

Sea-Sickness.

Euphorbia Corallata (Large-flowering Spurge).—Is perfectly homœopathic to sea-sickness—3 × or 6 × dilution.

Podophyllum is also highly prized, practically as well as from the provings.

NOTE.—Half the sea-sickness could be avoided by having better steamers between the English and French coasts, such as those between Kingston and Holyhead. Another exciting cause may be mentioned: those abominable basins, which are laid before each passenger, instantly reminding the sympathetic that an action is to be performed, and thus it becomes accomplished by the heaving stomach and panting diaphragm. These latter symptoms are often corrected by long-drawn inspirations. Occupation on board is an invaluable remedy, also a well-suspended hammock on deck to counteract the rolling and drop from wave ~~to wave~~. Go head foremost, towards the prow.

Petroleum.—A few drops of the rock-oil (say six) dissolved in an ounce of alcohol, and of this a few drops are taken as a prophylactic. *Kreosote* is also homœopathic.

Dr. Metcalfe, of Brighton, speaks in very high terms of *Coccus* 3. Twelve drops in three ounces of water, a sip to be taken now and then.

Dr. Lowder, of Ryde, who has large experience from his friends and patients crossing the troubled waters which encircle the Isle of Wight, recommends as a specific Wallace's Tincture of Coffee, 20 to 30 minims. A cup of pure coffee, hot, without milk or sugar, is often successful.

The late Dr. Thomas Mackern, who made five or six voyages round the world, spoke in high terms of *Charcoal*. A teaspoonful twice a day for two days before starting on any long voyage. Dr. Mackern considered sea-sickness right and useful when one leaves the shore for the waving sea, and therefore advised plenty of hot water for the first day, and afterwards to resume the charcoal. Later on *Nux V.* or *Pulsatilla* to restore the equilibrium. Welton's charcoal, prepared from hazel-wood, is preferable to the acacia, which ranks next best. Perhaps there is some analogy between the English hazel and the witch hazel—*Hamamelis Virginica*.

Dr. Jabez Burns, D.D., writes on the magnetic appliances—yclept "*Amynterion*"—which he knew had been already successful: "and I was only too glad to avail myself of anything that promised only the slightest alleviation of the suffering I had in anticipation. The result far exceeded my expectation. Instead of being prostrated for several days, as previously, I was only absent from the table one meal on the voyage out, but was able to do my duty at every meal on the voyage home. In fact, this was the first sea voyage I could really enjoy. Indeed, I was able to lecture and preach, both going and returning, with as much ease and comfort as in my own pulpit."

Dr. Will, of Aberdeen, gives 30 gr. of *Chloral* on the first symptoms of sickness, to be repeated in 20 minutes, if relief from the first dose is not experienced.

A Mental Remedy.—Make up your mind not to be sea-sick.

English Cholera.

Iris Versicolor (Blue-Flag).—Holds a first place among the *new remedies*, since Dr. Geo. Lade, of King's Lynn, published his great success with *Iris* in the treatment of *autumnal diarrhoea* and cholera in Norfolk.

"Seldom more than three or four doses (of *Iris* 3rd or *Irisin* 1st) were required to check the disease, and in no case out of forty-three had the medicine to be continued more than twenty-four hours. Twelve patients had vomiting as well as purging, and recovered under the same remedy. Three had decided cholera symptoms. In them the *Irisin* had prompt and decided curative effects."

Such was Dr. Lade's experience, to which we may add our own. *Iris* has an action like that of *Mercury* on the gastro-intestinal and biliary organs, but, happily, without imitating any of the miseries which follow *Mercury* after the old-school dosing system.

NOTE.—Rubini's *Concentrated Spirits of Camphor*, and Wallace's Tincture of *Raw Mocha Coffee*, have each attained a considerable and deserved reputation.

One surgeon of the *old school*, with a large union practice, told the writer of these notes, that all his remedies failed until he came to prescribe simple *Camphor Mixture*, new milk, and ice, then recoveries began; "*but*," he added, "I could not understand how *Camphor* could cure cholera." He is now reading Dr. Joslin, on the "*Homœopathic Treatment of Cholera Morbus*," which tells why *Camphor* cures cholera.

Asiatic Cholera.

Irisin.—In choleraic countenance, *icy cold* tongue, cold limbs, cramps, rice-water evacuations. Dose :

two minims $1 \times$, every fifteen minutes, until improvement sets in.

NOTE.—The largest number of recoveries were by the administration of *Spirits of Camphor*: other remedies have been lauded, viz., drop doses of the strong tincture of *Aconite*; *Arseniuretted Hydrogen* was prescribed by Dr. Drysdale, of Liverpool; *Phosphorus*, *Phosphoric Acid*, and *Veratrum* were used as symptoms indicated. *Cuprum* 3 is considered *prophylactic*; no case having occurred in the Wicklow copper mines during the epidemic of 1832 or since.

A copper coin is now worn as a prophylactic in India by the timid. The coin is bored and secured by a silk thread over the stomach. The following on this remedy, from the *Calcutta Journal*, Nov., 1869, is worthy of consideration:—"The practice of wearing the *ghunsi*, or a bundle of silk or cotton thread, round the waist, being general in this country, each person got a piece of thin copper duly bored and applied to his body by passing the *ghunsi* through it. Some laughed at the idea, but many parents adopted the judicious recommendation, as it was extremely simple and not at all inconvenient; and the success of the experiment has been tested by five years' experience, during which two epidemics of cholera ravaged the place without affecting a single individual who had invested a pice judiciously as described above. Unfortunately, cases came to my notice on the occurrence of the last cholera epidemic in February and March, 1868, in which the precaution had been neglected, with the usual disastrous consequences. As far as I can ascertain, there has not been a single case of cholera among persons protected by the copper piece, and I have found the precaution useful in our own family. Children under twelve years largely availed themselves of the amulet with satisfactory results, and I knew also some grown-up people who equally benefited by it."

Dr. Stevens' *Saline Treatment* had great success by the side of the old-school treatment at Coldbath-Fields Prison, London.

The narcotics, or rather the then cures for every disease, viz., *Calomel* and *Opium*, are now happily exploded.

A recent fashionable allopathic remedy, which has done good work during the epidemic which prevailed at Riga, must not be omitted. Dr. von Reichard prescribed *Caloral*.

Hæmorrhoids (*Piles*).

Æsculus Hippocastanum (Horse-Chesnut).—Acute or chronic piles, protruding, with constipation, pain in the back—2nd x or 3rd x tincture. For fissures—a lotion of the 1 x.

Dr. Marston cured “a fissure of anus,” with one grain of *Graphites* 2nd ter die; and at the same time an ointment composed of one drachm of the same preparation to one ounce of *Ung. Cænei*.

Polygonum Punctatum 1 x.—The interior of anus studded with itching eminences, as from corrugation without contraction, a kind of hæmorrhoidal tumor; hæmorrhoids with itching and burning in the tumors—Pruritus ani. 4 drops twice a day in water.

Collinsonia Canadensis (Stone-root).—Piles without bleeding; itching of the anus; constipation with pain in the epigastrium, or diarrhoea with abdominal congestion. Vicarious discharge from the hæmorrhoidal blood-vessels.

Hamamelis Virg. (Witch Hazel).—Bleeding piles, with burning, fulness, or weight. A dose every twenty or thirty minutes; also a wet compress of the lotion 1 x. Dr. Gregg, of Boston, uses a sitz bath of 105° in hæmorrhage occurring from hæmorrhoids.

Podoph.—Piles, with hepatic congestion or prolapsus of the bowel. A recent American writer traces

its therapeutic relation to the upper part of the intestinal tract as exclusively and specially as *aloes* acts on the lower portion ; and from this circumstance affects the liver and pancreas as *aloes* does the uterus and bladder.

Sanguinaria (Blood-root).—Hypertrophied piles, with ulcerated surface, yield to a lotion of the tincture (ϕ), one part to two of water. Begin with a weaker solution. Dr. Vallancey Drury gives a case in point :—

“ Having used *Hamamelis* for some time as a lotion for piles in this case, but without the benefit that I hoped, and as they were painful and troublesome, I examined the gentleman, the subject of them, and found an ulcerated, hypertrophied, flattened growth of piles to the side of the anus. I began using the *Sanguinaria* in a weak form, but gradually increased the strength to the proportion of one of tincture to three of water. He steadily improved, and required no other treatment.

“ As an internal remedy *Sanguinaria* has been recommended in a variety of diseases, and promises to be a valuable remedy in rheumatism, paralysis, diseases of the lungs and heart ; but there is one class of cases in which I have again and again found it valuable—and that is in cases of vertigo. I have found it of use in vertigo occurring in cold weather, also when connected with the change of life in women, and in vertigo on lying down at night, besides under other conditions. I am inclined to think that it is in vertigo, connected with some disturbance of the circulation, that it will be found especially useful. Like *Cannabis*, it has I believe a useful action in heart disease, and will be found specially valuable in cases of pneumonia so complicated. I have chiefly used it in the 12th dilution.”

Aloes in the hæmorrhoids of pregnancy, or from whatever cause occurring in either sex.

In distressing cases of external piles, or *prolapsus ani*, Millikin's Rectum Plug may be worn. A compress wetted with a

solution of the prescribed remedy, and secured with a T bandage, is very comforting.

Turner's New York Medicated Paper is a preventative. It is prepared from *hemp grass*. Ordinary *white paper* is injurious, from the chemicals used in bleaching. Printed paper is hurtful from the composition in the ink.

The persons most free from piles are the peasantry, who use only the dewy grass of the field.

Cleanliness is the best preventative—washing the parts after defecation. Soft cushioned seats are objectionable on account of their tendency to produce congestion.

Fissured Anus.—A case of twelve months' standing was cured in two months by Dr. Hibberd. He used, locally, *Glycerine* ʒij, *Rhatania* ʒ gtt. xii., applied after each motion of the bowels.

Helminthiasis (*Worms*).

Euphorbia Corollata is valued for the removal of the symptoms in childhood which indicate the presence of worms. Dose : 1 × trituration of the root-bark, or the 3 × of *Euphorbin*. One to two grains at bedtime.

Santonine.—Is very successful in expelling the *lumbricoides*, or long round worms ; also the tape-worm. Dose : same as that of *Euphorbin*.

Spigelia Anthelmia (Worm-grass) 2 × expelled tape-worm.

Teucrium Marum Verum (Cat Thyme).—Is effectual against ascarides, or the small thread worm, which is so very troublesome when lining the lower bowel.

Urtica Urens.—Dr. Richards, of Orange, New Jersey, tells us this is the most prompt and efficient remedy that he has yet employed in removing the

symptoms produced by ascarides. Dose : one to two or three drops in water, according to the age of the sufferer.

NOTE.—Dr. Duncan, of Chicago, related the case of a child who passed a tape-worm about fifteen feet in length after taking an infusion of *pumpkin seed* tea. The bark of the roots of *pomegranate* has been found equally efficacious.

Dr. Fleury, of Croydon, recommends strong doses of *Male Fern*, the rhizoma of *Aspidium Filix Mas*, in *tenia*, or tape-worm.

Early rising, a cold sponge bath, with brisk friction, all over the body. An egg-spoonful of table salt in a table-spoonful of water before breakfast is a favourite domestic remedy. Pork and salt meats are to be avoided.

We advise a generous diet.

Of the old remedies, *Sulphur* 3 × has assisted in removing tape-worm ; *Arsenicum* 3 × in the round earth-worm ; *Cina An-thelmintica* 2 × in the thread-worm.

Morning Sickness.

Caulophyllum (Blue Cohosh).—Gulping up of sour, bitter fluid, with vertigo. In the reflex action of the stomach, with spasm, nausea, and vomiting, attending uterine irritation. Mr. Pope considers this a dangerous drug to give during pregnancy.

Cimicifuga (Black Cohosh).—Is specific in nearly all diseases peculiar to women—uterine irritation, morning sickness, with lumbago, hysterical mania, dysmenorrhœa, crick in the back (witches' grip), anæmia, etc.

NOTE.—The active principles of the above plants are preferred by some physicians. *Caulophyllin*, *Cimicifugin* (*Macrotin*) are given in the 2nd and 3rd attenuation, in half-grain doses, twice or thrice a day.

Veratrum Vir.—Vomiting, with great debility and tendency to diarrhoea.

Uterus (Womb).

Actæa Racemosa (Cimicifuga—Black Cohosh).—No remedy stands higher in the *eclectic school* for treatment of diseases peculiar to women than *Actæa*. It is useful in amenorrhœa, neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, and leucorrhœa; spasm of the uterus, with cramps in the lower extremities; suppression of the lochia; phlegmasia alba dolens; *reflex* pains, caused by uterine irritation; flushes at the climacteric period. *Analogue*: *Sepia Succus*. Suppression of the period; or the alkaloid *macrotin*: both are prescribed in prolapsus and in uterine rheumatism, or in neuralgia of the womb, (*Macrotin*, 1st dec. trit. one grain at bedtime for a week or ten days), and in many of the symptoms incidental to the critical age in women, hysteria, etc. The late Professor Simpson treated successfully a case of puerperal hypochondriasis with 50 drops of the tincture thrice a day for three or four days, which dissolved and dispelled the *clouds of misery* which darkened her existence.

Aletris Farinosa (Star-grass).—Useful in a tendency to *abort*, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, retroversion, prolapsus uteri, bearing-down sensations.

Apocy. Cann. (Indian Hemp).—In menorrhagia.

Baptisia.—Dysmenorrhœa and defective menstruation; but should not be used during the period of *utero-gestation*.

Caulophyllum.—When there is pain in the lower abdominal region at the commencement of the period ; irregular after-pains, and as an excitant to uterine contraction. Dose : three to five drops of the mother tincture every one, two, or three hours, or two grains of the 1 × trituration, to promote a steady uterine action. With some accoucheurs it takes the place of *Ergot*. Leucorrhœa, with prolapsus uteri, yields to *Caulophyllum*, by injection, and *Cimicifuga* internally, in the first and second decimal solutions.

Collinsonia Canadensis.—In dysmenorrhœa, dyspepsia, constipation, hæmorrhoids, and pruritus vulvæ. It seems to be soothing in all congestions of the lower viscera.

Erigeron Canadense (Canada Fleabane).—Is indicated in active arterial hæmorrhage. Prompt treatment is here called for. Plunge your hand into cold water, and place it firmly over the womb. Admit cold air while the patient is in the recumbent posture. Gum-water, acidulated with lemon juice ; light nourishment frequently. Dr. Gregg, of Boston, on the other hand, uses an injection of hot water—as *hot* as can be borne—in uterine hæmorrhage, say of a temperature of 110° ; it will many times check the flow in a few moments.

Gelsemium.—In dysmenorrhœa, of a neuralgic or spasmodic character, would prove beneficial in one-grain doses every two hours, or the 1 × in alternate doses with *Caulophyllin* or *Viburnin* of the same strength.

The mother tincture is preferred (dose : 20 drops), to produce its relaxing action on the rigid *os uteri*, through the spinal cord, to relieve uterine congestion.

From three to ten drops of the 1st decimal solution are given for after-pains, when these are spasmodic, but not inflammatory, as it acts as a special sedative *antipathic*. Yet we do not dismiss our well-tried remedy *Arnica* 3 immediately after delivery.

We are obliged to give the *mother* tincture or first trituration of *Gelsemium* to get at its secondary action, because dysmenorrhœa is not one of the primary effects of *Gelsemium*. Its neuralgic and spasmodic symptoms are secondary.

Gossypium Herbaceum (Cotton Plant).—An infusion from the root has been found a most telling emmenagogue. *Gossypin*, the concentrated principle from the bark, is highly recommended as an *emmenagogue* and diuretic.

Hamamelis Virginica.—In passive *venous* hæmorrhage from the uterus, pain in groins, give the 3 × internally, while lotions of the 1 × may be injected with an ordinary female syringe. It is used also in *profuse and vicarious menstruation, ovarian neuralgia*, bleeding piles, and in *phlebitis* of puerperal women—the diluted tincture externally on lint covered with oiled silk and a roller.

Helonias Dioica (False Unicorn) has peculiar virtues as a *uterine tonic*, and can be safely prescribed in the *anæmic* constitution. *Chlorosis*, with indigestion and

debility ; *leucorrhœa*, with relaxation of the womb ; *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb), and other atonic conditions. Although a cure may be accomplished with *Helonias* taken internally, and applied externally as a lotion or douche, a carefully adjusted sponge-pessary is also a great adjuvant with a perineal pad. The recumbent posture at noon for an hour or two are all required and recommended to follow. Hips raised on a hair pillow should not be omitted. Standing is always injurious ; walking is not so. It relieves that pain which extends from the lower part of the back to the uterus. In cases of suspected worms it may be given with great success. *Helonin* is employed in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and leucorrhœa : also in *prolapsus uteri*.

Hydrastis.—In ulceration with discharge, both malignant and otherwise. It has a considerable reputation in leucorrhœa with debility. A weak or diluted infusion of the cut or crushed root is used injected from a syringe at bedtime, to be followed on rising with a continuous stream of tepid water from Barth's self-acting uterine douche.

Lapis Albus.—For uterine carcinoma.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ.—Has proved a most valuable remedy in Dr. R. T. Cooper's practice : xii. m. in 8 oz. of water, a table-spoonful three times a day.

Millefolium.—Has been found to be remedial in passive uterine hæmorrhage.

Podophyllum.—*Prolapsus uteri*.

Sabina.—In uterine hæmorrhage, with red blood.
3 × to 30.

Senecio Aureus (Female regulator).—Is also styled a *uterine tonic*; the preparation chiefly used is the *Senecin*, which exercises an especial influence over the female reproductive organs. It is an excellent remedy in *chlorosis*, in anæmic dysmenorrhœa, and during the inter-menstrual period. It appears a paradox in itself, owing to its beneficial results in dissimilar uterine affections. Dose: 1 × dil., 5 to 10 drops three times a day; or 2 × trit. of *Senecin*, one to three grains, twice a day.

Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris (Shepherd's Purse).—Dr. Leadam recommends this plant in menorrhagia occurring in relaxed constitutions, and in excessive discharge at the period.

Trillium Pendulum (Birth-root, Ground Lily).—In profuse flooding, menorrhagia, and leucorrhœa.

Veratrum Viride.—In amenorrhœa, with excitement and nervous palpitations.

Viburnum Opulus (High Cranberry).—Dr. Hale prescribes it in the treatment of *spasmodic dysmenorrhœa*, for which variety this remedy is specifically indicated. The ϕ tincture or 1 × to 3 × dil., a few drops three times a day for a week previous to the expected period. When the pain sets in, give it every hour, or every fifteen minutes if the pains are severe. It is equally useful for the severe *false* pains preceding normal labour, and which often render the woman's life a torture for weeks. It is of great value for after-

pains, and should be given a dose after each pain. Cramps in the abdomen and legs of pregnant women are controlled very quickly by it. It will prevent miscarriage, if given before the membranes are injured, and when the pains are spasmodic or threatening. Its sphere of action seems to cover nearly the same ground as galvanism. In a recent number of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, Dr. Neftel has a valuable paper, illustrating the curative power of galvanism in dysmenorrhœa. He gives many illustrative cases, and singularly enough, they all resemble cases cured with *Viburnum*. 1st dec. dil.

Xanthoxylum Fraxineum (Prickly Ash).—The tincture, which relieves amenorrhœa, ovarian neuralgia, and dysmenorrhœa, is eminently useful in after-pains. Two to four drops of the oil acts as a diffusive stimulant and corrective in leucorrhœa, profuse menses, with violent pains, either in the blonde or brunette.

Amenorrhœa.

Aconite and *Pulsatilla*.—I have found sufficient in two or three cases of *Phlegmasia Alba dolens*.

Polygonum Hydropiper (Smart-weed),— ϕ 3 drops twice daily.

Pulsatilla Nuttalliana (American Pulsatilla).— $2 \times$, 5 m. bis die, in early irregular menstruation, or at the climacteric period.

NOTE.—I cannot speak too highly of *Cal. C.* in uterine and abdominal tumours. It also exercises a most salutary effect on

the action of the bowels in females. Dose : from the 3rd to the 12th trituration.

Professor Hildebrandt advises subcutaneous injection of *Extract. Secal. Cornut.* in fibroid affections of the uterus. 3 parts of watery ext. to 7 of aq. distil., and 7 of glycerine ; this causing much less pain than the alcoholic solution, and in not giving rise to suppuration. The injection is used daily for 15 days, covering the orifices with a piece of cotton-wool and collodion immediately after.

Pelvic Cellulitis.

Veratrum Viride.—This remedy has been used successfully in inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the uterus. One drop of the mother tincture every two hours.

Urinary Troubles.

Actæa Rac.—Irritability of the bladder.

Apocynum Cannabinum.—The *primary* symptoms of this drug are diuretic, caused by small doses. The *secondary* (scanty urine) by large doses. In acute dropsy give the 3rd ; in chronic, the mother tincture or crude drug.

Asclepias Syriaca. (Milk-weed, etc.).—Acts specifically on the urinary organs, either on the diminished or increased secretion.

Æsculus Hip.—Urging to urinate at short intervals ; leucorrhœa.

Baptisia Tinc.—A sort of burning when urinating.

Cactus Grand.—Great desire to pass water, but unable to pass any.

Cannabis Indica (Churrus) ϕ , gtt. 1 to 3 every two

hours to relieve the pain in the loins during the passage of a calculus along the ureter into the bladder. *Aconite* and *Belladonna* are also most valuable remedies.

Cannabis Sativa in Gonorrhœa.

Chimaphila Umbellata (Pipsissewa) in cystitis (inflammation of the bladder). It ranks with *Buchu*, *Uva Ursi*, and *Pareira Brava* in relieving irritability and catarrh of the bladder, gravel, difficult or incomplete discharge of urine. It has cured albuminuria, gleet, leucorrhœa, and hæmaturia. Chronic stricture of the urethra has yielded to this remedy. *Chimaphila* U. ϕ , gtt. xx. Aquæ f. ℥ss . Ten drops in water ter in die.

Erigeron.—With albuminous discharge.

Eupatorium Purpureum (Queen of the Meadow; Gravel-root). Is *primarily* homœopathic to *diabetes insipidus*, and *secondarily* indicated in inflammatory affections of the urinary organs, with scanty urine, dropsy, etc. It is a close analogue to *Cannabis*, *Chimaphila*, *Copaiva*, and *Pulsatilla*.

Eucalyptus Globulus.—Dilute essence, infusion and distilled water of the leaves are used as astringents and hæmostatics. The preparations are also used with success in purulent catarrhal affections of the urethra and vagina.

Gelseminum.—Balanitis; painful erections; spasmodic stricture; incontinence; wetting the bed. Uræmic Eclampsia; Calculus vesicæ; assists in voiding them.

Hamamelis Virg.—Ardor urinæ.

Hydrastis.—Gonorrhœa, gleet, and organic stricture.

Nuphar Lutea (Yellow Pond Lily).—Urine deposits

reddish sand, which adheres to the vessel; pain in right testicle, with feeble and painful erections.

Podophyllum.—When the urine escapes during sleep.

NOTE.—Some of the Hahnemann medicines are of great value; viz., *Cannabium* or *Argent. Nit.*, and dec. dilution, from three to five drops night and morning, in nocturnal incontinence of urine, and for cough in starting urine. *Ferrum Met.* 30 in Enuresis Diurna.

Cucurbitis.—In the irresistible desire to urinate with acid or bloody urine.

Scal. Cor. 1 x in hæmaturia.

Terebinthina 3 x, is homœopathic to vesical inflammation, congestion of the kidneys, bloody or thick foetid urine, suppressed or scanty.

Conium has the following symptoms: *cutting, drawing* through the urethra while urinating, *sharp stitches shortly after urinating in the region of the neck of the bladder, continuing many hours, shooting stitches in back part of urethra*. *Conium* 200th (Dunham's) was prescribed, and after a few doses there was no return of the pain, although the dysuria had existed for many days.

Kidneys.

Aletris Farinosa (Star-grass) and *Geranium Maculatum* (Crane's-bill).—The former in decoction and the latter in hydro-alcoholic tincture, given alternately, have proved of superior efficacy in diabetes and Bright's disease of kidney.

Arum Triph.—Diabetes; 2 x ter die.

Helenias Dioica (False Unicorn).—Its pathogenetic and pathological symptoms recommend it as a remedy for albuminuria.

Phosphoric Acid is an important remedy when the solids of the body become wasted, and nervous pros-

tration supervenes. 1st dec. sol., ten drops twice a day, to restore the lost phosphorus and relieve nervous prostration. It therefore requires to be given in appreciable doses.

Uranium Nitricum.—In diabetes mellitus. (*Vide* Hahnemann *Materia Medica*, part ii. By Dr. E. T. Blake. A valuable contribution to therapeutics). From the 2nd \times to the 12th \times have been prescribed *ter die*.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Both schools agree on the utility of skim-milk treatment. Dr. A. Scott Donkin has written a most valuable work on the curative action of skim-milk in diabetes and Bright's disease. The treatment must be commenced in a methodical manner, and given in small quantities and at regular intervals, say half a small tea-cupful every two or three hours increased to double the quantity given every three or four hours, until it can be increased to five or six pints a day, which is enough to support life. Dr. Donkin prohibits every other article of food, and believes in the skim-milk treatment alone. Should diarrhoea appear, give a teaspoonful of "essence of rennet," prepared by Procter, of Penzance, in a little water after each meal of milk.

NOTE.—Prof. Cantani, of Naples, publishes the history of twenty-eight cases of diabetes mellitus; the treatment consisted of a diet exclusively of meat, and giving five grains of *Lactic Acid* per diem. In every case the urine was reduced down to its normal quantity, and the sugar entirely disappeared.

Fern Tea. Drinking, in Bright's disease, as much as three half pints of the infusion daily, always gathering the young shoots. The fern in question is the Hart's Tongue (*Scolopendrium Vulgare*) of Devonshire.

Cold spring water drunk frequently in the day has a wonderfully restorative power over the digestive organs, and tends very much in restoring the healthy secretion of the kidneys. Sheep's milk contains a large amount of albumen, and is very useful in all cases where nutrition is much impaired; but I have no case

within my memory where it has been ordered in Bright's disease. It is a remedy of great efficacy in obstinate intestinal catarrh. Goat's milk is also curative where a proclivity to intestinal catarrh exists. If boiled while still warm from the animal, it never acquires the smell and flavour which has caused its unpopularity. Dr. Joseph Kidd, of London, and Professor Henderson, of Edinburgh, have written on Bright's disease; both recommend *Terebinthina*, *Cantharides*, *Arsenicum*, and *Mercurius Cor.* to meet the symptoms.

Dr. Rayner speaks of *Digitalis* as the most homœopathic remedy we know of.

The *Turkish Bath* twice or three times a week must not be forgotten, to promote a soft and healthy skin, and thus relieve the kidneys from undue action.

Extract from the *Milk Journal*, on "*Koumiss*," by Dr. Jagielski :—

"Milks in general consist of 84 per cent. to 95 per cent. of water, and 16 per cent. to 5 per cent. of solid matters. The solid portion is made up of lactose, butter, caseine, albumen, and mineral salts. The mineral salts consist chiefly of alkaline, and earthy chlorides and phosphates. In addition, there are traces of various other constituents, some of which are doubtful. Although the milks of different animals resemble each other in quality, they are quite at variance as to the quantitative relations of their components; that is, in other words, species, race, and season, mode of employment, and, measurably, the kind of food, are controlling influences on this point.

"The following table will show the average composition of the more important kinds of milk :—

	Woman.	Cow.	Goat.	Sheep.	Ass.	Mare.
Sugar	4.8	4.6	4.3	5.4	6.4	7.3
Butter	2.9	3.6	3.4	2.4	1.3	2.1
Cheesy Matter	2.9	5.1	4.4	4.8	1.9	} 1.5
Salts	0.21	0.6	0.8	0.9	—	
Total	10.9	13.9	12.9	13.5	9.6	10.9

"It will thus be seen that the milk of the ass and the mare are nearly alike as to the proportion of butter and caseine, and very nearly similar in the same respect to that of the woman ; but the amount of sugar in woman's milk is much less than in either of the two others. Doubtless, therefore, it is the large proportion of sugar which these three contain that renders them pre-eminently suitable for the manufacture of *koumiss*."

When at Wiesbaden, I was so interested in observing the chicken-broth drinkers, that I quite forgot looking after the other means of cure, viz. Dr. Stahlberg's Koumiss establishment, where he has the wild mares brought direct from the Russian heaths and deserts. A pity he did not import their food from the Circassian plateaus.

Obesity.

Apocynum Cannabinum and *Podophyllin* are serviceable remedies where indicated. Dr. Drysdale has related a case of obesity in a lady of middle age, who suffered from puffiness and distinct anasarca all over ; palpitations and dyspepsia, stomach disturbed, liver congested, constipation and frequent attacks of spasms. From five to seven pints a day of skim-milk were taken without inconvenience. After a week or two of nothing but milk, one meal—namely, dinner,—was allowed, and nothing but the milk for the other meals. After a marked improvement she gradually returned to ordinary diet.

Mammæ (*The Breasts*).

Chimaphila Umbellata.—In hypertrophy of the mammæ, and in scirrhus tumour of the right breast.

Cimicifuga.—Pains under the left breast. Dulness and melancholy from prolonged lactation.

Cistus Canadensis has an action approaching *Calcarea Carbonica*, and may be given in tumours of a strumous character in the breast, or in ulceration of the glands in the neck.

Hydrastis.—In hard, heavy, cancerous tumour, adherent to the skin; nipple retracted. It is now called *the golden remedy*, and has done good service in cleansing ulcers of an unhealthy character. It improves the general health of cancerous patients, and acts by helping the glands to eliminate the poison. This improvement is now evident in a lady with a cancerous tumour in the left breast, which gave its first indications in Paris about four years since, after exposure to cold air at an open window. Next morning she discovered blood exuding from the nipple. Mesmerism and Count Mattei's dynamic globules got a trial during the ulcerated process, but without improvement. In this case Robinson's medicated cotton dressing was the chief external application, after gentle bathing morning and evening with a weak infusion of the *Hydrastis*. For deep unhealthy ulcers, "*Gould's Liquid Extract of the Root*," applied on lint or with a camel's hair pencil, is an admirable preparation. Drop doses of *Arsenicum* 3 relieves the great debility towards the end in cancer. Chloralum wool is useful as a deodoriser to cover the dressing in open cancer. The disinfecting property of Chloralum is due to hydrochloric acid.

Dr. Pope tells us though small as had been his *confidence* in the remedial power of medicine over

scirrhus of the breast, he would never again advise the removal of the disease by operation until a fair trial had been made of *Hydras*. In one such case, which bore all the marks of true scirrhus, he has seen recovery take place. He had felt so confident of the scirrhus nature of the tumour in this instance, as to have recommended its removal by the knife; while the patient was endeavouring to reconcile herself to an operation, he gave her the *Hydras*., and the result was that the pain left, the retracted nipple again appeared, and the hard swelling became imperceptible.

The powder of *Hydrastis* has been used mixed with some caustic preparations for the destruction of malignant growths. The mother tincture is also applied externally, to assist the formation of an abscess without those antiquated heavy poultices.

Phytolacca Decandra.—Inflammation, approaching abscess, and fistulous openings. Cases resembling cancer have disappeared under its internal and external action. This *weed* is used in the dairies of America in inflammatory enlargement of the udders of cows, and the hardening called *caking*.

Drop doses of the 1st \times may be given every hour, as an internal remedy, while a lotion of the strong tincture, 15 m. to an ounce of water, is applied externally. Dr. Allen, of the United States, has found *Phytolacca* a successful remedy in epithelial cancer. It also appears to exert a general influence on Cancer, especially scirrhus of the breast.

NOTE.—Here it will be of interest to mention the revival, in

France, of Bishop Berkeley's Tar-Water, in a new form, prepared at Bayonne, from coal-tar. The disinfectant properties of the *Coal-tar Saponine* are thus related :—

"CASE 6.—*Ulcerated Cancer of the Breast*.—Its foetid odour was more terrible to the patient than her horrible sufferings; the *Emulsion* caused the smell to disappear, and agreeably modified the unhealthy aspect of the sore.—DR. CH. FOURNIER.

"CASE 15.—*Gangrenous Affection of the Uterus*.—DR. ADOLPHE RICHARD, Professor Agrégé of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.—*Emulsion of Coal-tar* of the fifth degree.

"A married countrywoman. She exhaled so putrid an odour that she was forced to be separated from the other patients. This arose from an incessant discharge.

"Injections were made three or four times a day with *Emulsion of Coal-tar* of the fifth. The odour disappeared almost entirely."

Wright's *Alcoholic Solution of Coal-tar*, named *Liquor Carbonis Detergens*, prepared in London, has similar properties. It contains a large percentage of *Carbolic Acid*; not, however, in an isolated form, but in its natural state of combination with Benzine, Naphthaline, and the various active principles of *Coal-tar*. It is therefore free from the capital objection which may be always urged against the use of highly concentrated or intensely caustic medicines, as well as from the practical danger which often waits upon their operation.

The *Aqua Picis* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia answers equally well. A teaspoonful of *Norway Tar* to a pint of hot water, shake them in a wine bottle for a few minutes, and the fluid is ready for use. Dr. Bond's *Terbine* is an excellent disinfectant and styptic.

Conium is valuable when the mammæ are hard, very painful to the touch (especially during menstruation), with stitching pains at night, in them. The nipples itch, and when rubbed, burn.

Carbolic Acid. Dr. Pease, of Boston, U.S., advocates the internal and external use of *Carbolic Acid* in all cases of cancer. Knowing its power to destroy germ-life and parasitic growths, he has used the remedy for six years, and has every reason to be

satisfied with it. He reports cases in which the disease has been absent for from three to six years, and therefore presumably cured.

The acid is given in two-drop doses, largely diluted with water, twice or three times a day, when the stomach is not empty, but some little time after a meal. This prescription is carried out for three to six months. Dr. Pease has seen cases where diagnosis was nearly certain as to the existence of cancerous disease, which began almost immediately to show signs of recovery, and gradually the tumour would become smaller and finally disappear altogether.

Dr. Pease first extirpated the tumour with the knife; there is then less for the system to eliminate, and the cure can consequently be more rapid.

According to a statement made by Dr. Beebe, of Chicago, *Carbolic Acid*, given by the stomach, appears to control cancer.

It is also an excellent external application to open cancer as a dressing, dissolved in oil, applied on lint twice a day; also useful in carbuncles.

At the Morgue, in Paris, a solution containing one-twentieth of one per cent. of carbolic acid sprinkled over the bodies arrested putrefaction even during the heat of summer. Chlorine had previously proved ineffectual to disinfect the atmosphere of the dead-house.

Sulphurous Acid removes the offensive smell from open cancer.

Salicylic Acid is now considered a superior disinfectant and antiseptic, and is prescribed in morbid conditions of the intestinal canal.

Calcareo Carbonica, prepared according to the Hahnemannian prescription, is highly spoken of by Dr. Peter Hood, given in doses of from five to ten grains twice a day: "obtained by baking the concave shell of the oyster, and then pulverizing the white part; and if this dose affect the system too much, leave off for a day or two, and commence again. Should an ointment be thought desirable, mix the powder in cream, lard, or quite fresh butter without any salt in it, and apply it. This treatment generally requires perseverance for three or four months before

its effects are seen." During this treatment a vegetable and farinaceous diet is deemed advisable.

Cancer.

Condurango.—Cases of unequivocal carcinoma have been successfully treated by Dr. Bliss, of Washington, with a decoction of the bark. A mammary cancer, with constitutional symptoms, made great progress in thirteen days; pain and disagreeable smell subsiding; complexion improving. *Cancer uteri* yielded in an equal degree to this remedial agent.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, Jan. 1872, p. 202: from the *New York Medical Journal*. At this side of the Atlantic it has not met with a like success, but is reported a perfect failure. I prescribed a lotion prepared with the decoction and tincture combined for dressing an open cancer. For the first fortnight the ulceration improved, and the unpleasant smell was much less. After this the case relapsed into its old condition. Five drops of the 1st x were taken twice a day internally. Dr. Herbert Nankivell, of Bournemouth, sums up his evidence on this drug in these words: "Its value is at present *sub judice*."

Dr. Bliss writes:—"The cases of carcinoma I am now treating with the 'Condurango' bark are rapidly improving. Two are cancers of the breast, in both cases secondary cancerous deposits: one in the neck, shoulder, and arms, with marked cachexia; the other with submental and axillary deposit. The secondary deposits have entirely subsided; so also the cachexia. The mamma has become soft, and assumed its normal colour and elasticity. The case of carcinoma uteri was *in extremis*, and I am happy

to say that the severe pain has entirely subsided, the discharge became much less offensive, and changed its character from a thin, watery, 'prune-juice' discharge, to a purulent and more healthy condition. The tongue has cleared off and become less red, appetite returned, painful micturition subsided ; in short, she has really become convalescent."*

Galium Aparine (Cleavers or Clivers).—The cold infusion is recommended in tumours of a cancerous nature ; also before and after an operation, to check the cancerous action. For open cancer, an ointment is used for dressing the ulcerated surface, and the expressed juice is taken internally. Some prefer a drink prepared from the cold infusion and a decoction mixed. It relieves the pain and removes the offensive odour, effecting often a cure in six or twelve months. After it should be drank in the spring months.

Lapis Albus (Gneiss is the German name for this glimmering white granite).—Prescribed by Dr. Grauvogl in the 6 × solution in unbroken carcinoma, glandular enlargements, tuberculosis, and all scrofulous diseases, with considerable success. I prefer beginning with the third *trituration*, as we do with our old valuable remedy *Calcarea Carbonica*. Dr. Grauvogl uses the 12th to 30th in his course of treatment, which is advisable. The waters of Gastein are impregnated with this mineral. We give the first case :—" A woman, of some fifty years, who was labouring with an *open cancer* on one of her cheeks, there being a loss of substance already so large as to interfere materially with speak-

* *Homœopathic World*, Jan. 1872, p. 8.

ing and swallowing. After a short time, Grauvogl noticed that the hole of the diseased cheek was gradually healing up and cicatrizing, while the complexion of the patient was also entirely changed, so that she obtained quite a good-looking and healthy colour, while she presented a peculiar yellowish and cachectic appearance before. The woman has been free from any relapse ever since. In Petersburg, Russia, where Grauvogl is called from time to time to attend Russian noblemen, he informed some Homœopaths about it, who have cured no less than five cases of pronounced cancer, that had been diagnosed as such by several Allopathic doctors, since the short space of about a year. The curative effect, however, is only reliable and sure in cancer which is not open or ulcerating yet, or at least not much, so that the dyscrasia is not too far advanced yet. In the first stage, and before the disease has taken a malignant course, it seems to be quite a specific remedy."—*Extract from a letter written at Munich in Bavaria by Dr. Braun.*

Sanguinaria Canadensis (Blood-root).—The tincture is a beautifully coloured red, from which a lotion is made, beginning with the strength of ten drops to the ounce of distilled water, increasing the quantity of tincture gradually. On this Dr. Drury wrote, "I find that the lotion may be considerably increased in strength, but as the object is to secure the *curative* rather than the escharotic action, it must not be pushed beyond a certain point." As I much prefer giving cases treated in our English climate to those treated in the

lighter atmosphere of the New World, among races of men with different mental and corporeal constitutions, I have selected two cases from Dr. Drury's last paper on *Sanguinaria* :—

“CASE 1.—A gentleman consulted me regarding what is generally called ‘in-growing of the nail’ of the great toe. He had visited a corn cutter, who had cut and pared the nail as much as he well could, short of adopting the usual procedure of splitting it and tearing a piece out. The edge of the nail was embedded in some unhealthy granulations, from which an offensive purulent discharge issued. I found it necessary to cut into these granulations to remove several small, detached pieces of nail, which gave the appearance of being broken off. Under the use of the *Sanguinaria* lotion the granulations went down, and the whole appearance of the toe altered. It took several days before this gentleman was able to walk about again; but the action of the *Sanguinaria* lotion was most gratifying, and he was saved the necessity of having part of the nail torn out.

“CASE 2.—The sexton of one of our west-end churches called on me about his hand, which he was not conscious of having hurt; but when I saw it, a fungoid growth protruded about a quarter of an inch out of the palm, between the second and third metacarpal bones.

“This might be the commencement of malignant disease, or it might be of a benign character; but the fact of there being no history attached to it was unpromising. It was a fair case in which to test the *Sanguinaria*. Happily my patient had confidence in what I told him, so that instead of trying half a dozen doctors, as many with more money and less brains might have been tempted to do when told that the case would be tedious, he persevered steadily with the *Sanguinaria* lotion, used, as well as I recollect,—for I did not make a note at the time,—in the strength of ten, and finally of twenty, drops to the ounce.

“Several weeks passed before all trace of the fungus was gone, but it entirely disappeared, and there has been no return, about

two years having elapsed since he was under treatment."—*Monthly Homœopathic Review*, Feb. 1, 1872.

Dr. Craig of Scarborough found *Sang.* of the greatest service in removing a painful enlargement of the whole breast, which frequently occurs at the climacteric period, which often occasions much anxiety and apprehension ; he says, "If there is no defined nucleus in the mass, it speedily disappears under the use of the drug. If a defined tumour does exist, neither *Sang.* nor any other medicine I know of will benefit the patient, unless the nidus of the disease is removed surgically."—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, Apl. 1874.

We are indebted to Dr. William Bell for Michel's process for removing external tumours where it may be called for. The preparation used is one part of *Asbestos* mixed with three times its own weight of *Sulphuric Acid*.—*Vide* Dr. Bell's descriptive history of the process.*

Sore Nipples.

Eupatorium Aromaticum.—In the form of a lotion, twelve drops of the tincture to a wine-glass of water, applied with soft linen. Afterwards the nipples should be dusted with finely-powdered *Gum Arabic* from a muslin bag.

Mitchella Repens.—Make a decoction of partridge berry, strain, add as much cream as there is liquid ; simmer to the consistency of salve ; anoint the nipples after each time the child is removed.

Phytolacca Decandra.—In fissured nipples ; pain when the baby seizes the breast, irradiating over the body to the back, with increased flow of milk, causing exhaustion. The mother tincture should be painted

* London : Longman, Green & Co.

over the excoriated surface. This is a remedy of great repute. In *caked breasts*, it is pronounced a specific. It has been given internally, and used as a lotion externally, in fistulous ulcers and unhealthy granulations with foetid discharge.

NOTE.—*Calendulated Starch-Glycerine* is a desirable application on the first appearance of tenderness, with fissures or excoriation.

When the lacteal secretion is either absent or lost, it may be induced by the Faradaic Electric Current. Apply the negative pole to and about the breast to awaken the dormant nerves, the positive to the back of the neck, over the most prominent projecting spine, *not* high up near the head, for here there is a *neutral* part of the brain, where the fibres pass from side to side, and here the electric shock is not advisable.

For more severe cases of chapped nipples, Dr. Orlando Jones recommends a solution of Tannic Acid in Price's Glycerine, applied with a camel's hair brush, after each time the child has sucked. Sulphurous Acid has also a reputation.

Maw's Improved Breast Glass, for self-use, is very desirable to relieve the patient when the baby cannot be endured by the mother.

Dr. Wandsbrough's Metallic Shields are recommended for the prevention and cure of sore nipples. Their curative character consists in the nipple being immersed in a solution of *Lactate of Lead*, formed by the lactic acid in the milk acting upon the metal. In extreme cases, where suppuration and sloughing has begun, they have proved curative. The directions are to apply the shields soon after delivery, and to wipe the nipple previous to nursing. The inventor has used them without failure for twenty-five years, and without any injury to the infant.

It may not be out of place to mention here that *wounds* are treated in France by simply covering them with thin sheets of lead, which are kept in their places by sticking plaster. The lead is cool and pleasant to the wound, unlike a bandage, which must produce heat and irritation. It becomes coated in a short time inside with sulphate of lead, which acts as a prevention of

putrefaction and keeps away vermin. Moreover, cold water can be applied to wounds so dressed without disturbing the dressing, and this plan is said to be a means of avoiding the need of hasty operations.

Lactic Acid has a property which should not be forgotten in the nursery, viz. it dissolves false mucous membranes, and by its rapidity of action, as a local application, prevents diphtheritic infection. The taste is agreeable even to children.

Dr. Dureau relates six cases of cure with this simple remedy. One had false membranes on the velum palati, the tonsils, and pharynx, with well-marked fever, drowsiness, depression, painful swelling of the maxillary glands, and deglutition impossible.

Apis Mel. is anti-diphtheritic.

Perrett's *Infant's Feeding Bottle*. The elastic part of this bottle being moulded from nature, the infant is at once attracted by it, and may be nursed with it from birth with the utmost ease; thus avoiding the difficulty and expense often experienced in obtaining a healthy and suitable wet nurse. Maw's is preferred by many, as it does not require to be held to the infant's mouth.

Ulcers.

Polygonum Hydropiper (Water-pepper).—This species of *Polygonum* is used by Dr. Small, of Chicago, in superficial ulcers of the lower extremities. In females at the climacteric period, Dr. Small has found no remedy more efficacious in removing them. Twenty drops of the tincture in half a tumbler of water, in doses of a tablespoonful three times a day internally, while the sores are dressed with a compress wet with a lotion of one part of tincture to four of water, will effect a cure in a short time. Sometimes a decoction of the herb is used for a wash with the like effect.

Polygonum Punctatum (Smart-weed).—Possesses similar healing properties, and is often used mixed in

a meal poultice. After these, sores may be dressed with simple cerate.

Eucalyptus Globulus.—Has been used as an antiseptic application to wounds.

Measles (*Rubeola*).

Gelsemium is a remedy for measles, equal to *Pulsatilla* in developing the eruption. Twelve drops of the 1x in twelve dessert-spoonfuls of water a spoonful every hour while the patient is awake. It is bad nursing to disturb a child for medicine, but the lips may be wetted occasionally with the mixture, or with milk if required. I invariably insist on hot-water sponging once a day in all cases, whether suppressed or otherwise.

Ammon. Carb. will assist in developing the eruption.

Veratrum Viride (American Hellebore).—Acts on the skin as a diaphoretic, relieving congestion of the lungs, quick respiration, nausea or vomiting.

Aconite may be required to reduce the fever and soften the skin. *Euphrasia*, should the conjunctival and nasal coryza be urgent. *Bryonia*, where cough or chest-symptoms are troublesome. The sequel will always require the best medical advice, but never with the anxiety of scarlatina.

NOTE.—Ginard calls attention to a most important symptom for the diagnosis of measles in its *prodromal* or *preliminary stage*; namely, *red spots on the soft palate, more especially on the uvula*, which appear *five or six days before the eruption, even if there is no other symptom of the disease perceptible*, and which *persist until three or four days after the eruption is gone*.

Scarlatina.

Ailantus Glandulosa (the Tree of Heaven) was introduced into England by Dr. Pope, of Lee, as a specific in adynamic scarlatina. It has since been prescribed with great success by the author at Brighton, and by Dr. Chalmers, of Sheffield, at Thornhill, during an epidemic of malignant scarlet fever. He gave it in seven cases, each recovering completely. The cases treated had a similarity to those which ended fatally, earlier in the epidemic, before he had acquired a knowledge of this remedy. Dose: ten to twenty drops of the mother tincture to eight ounces of water; a dessert or table-spoonful every half-hour or every hour, until signs of amendment are apparent—such as a bright-coloured general eruption, in place of the dark-coloured and partial one. “Next to this, a marked diminution in the frequency, with more regularity and increased firmness of the pulse, along with restoration to consciousness. Bodily temperature not above 100° F.” Dr. Thomas, of Chester, gives the following symptoms from the disagreeable odour of *Ailantus* when in flower: the inhalation of this aroma produced *nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, spasmodic abdominal pains*, constituting a case of *cholera morbus*.

Arum Triphyllum.—When the membranes of the fauces and nares pour out a corroding, acrid secretion. The clinical observations on this remedy should be read in the *materia medica*. The curative properties of the *Arum* depend on a volatile, acrid principle,

called *Aroine*. It is essential for the chemist to retain it in the preparation. The proving by Dr. Hale relates to the mouth and throat, thus possessing a close analogy to *Phytolacca*.

Cobra, *Crotalus*, and *Lachesis* are advisable when symptoms in the brain and spinal cord predominate. Dr. Hayward attributed the recovery of his only daughter, who had suffered from putrid fever, to the use of *Crotalus*, or snake venom. He found it also useful in *Convulsions* and *Paralysis*.

Apis.—In œdema of the soft palate.

Belladonna.—When the skin is smooth; when rough and dry, *Aconite* and *Coffea*. When the throat assumes a diphtheritic character, *Phytolacca*. Dr. Higgins, of North Carolina, treated thirty-five cases successfully with the 100,000th potency of *Bell.*, *Apis Mel.*, or *Rhus Tox*. Beginning with pain in the throat.

Lachnanthes Tinct.—In stiff-neck after scarlet fever.

Rhus Toxicodendron deserves a place in our memory for past services. *Acetic Acid* is often very useful in relieving the burning heat and bringing the redness to the surface of the skin. A table-spoonful to a pint of water; in this strength the chest, abdomen, and extremities may be quickly bathed.

Helleborus Niger.—Dr. Small, of Chicago, speaks of this remedy, in the sixth attenuation, as having cured hydrothorax supervening upon measles, in a child six years old. It cured a case of hydrocele in a youth who had just recovered from scarlatina. In anasarca after scarlatina it has proved eminently successful.

It cured a child 16 months old of acute hydrocephalus after his case had been abandoned as hopeless by his previous medical attendant. This remedy should always be preceded by a dose of the 3rd trituration of *Calc. Carb.* in scrofulous subjects.

Hydrastis.—Has been used as a gargle in a putrid state of the throat in malignant scarlet fever to arrest the destructive process.

Verat. T.—In the early stage of scarlet fever, with bounding pulse and cerebral hyperemia.

The valuable advice printed recently in the *Times* from the pen of Dr. Baill of Bristol, relative to the spread of infection, may be advantageously followed. During desquamation, anointing the body with olive oil, from head to foot, for the first four days; after anointing at bed-time, use a hot bath in the morning, with carbolie acid soap, until the desquamation is completed. After desquamation, due precaution should be taken to prevent contagion, by the burning of clothing and bedding, or by submitting them to a very high temperature before washing and drying. The throat should be washed occasionally with a solution of *permanganate of potash*. In the malignant form, Nichols' aqueous solution of *carbolie acid* will be found preferable—two drops every hour, also as a lotion to wash the mouth frequently; but in the majority of cases, *ice* will answer every purpose—a small lump placed on the tongue frequently. All fevers require the careful watching of a thoughtful, intelligent nurse, to watch the ebb and flow of the capillary circulation, the temperature and ventilation of the room, and the giving of suitable nourishment. Too much attention cannot be paid to the skin, in the way of sponging the hands, face, and feet, twice a day; the entire body once, in water from 80° to 90° F.

Dropsy.

Apocynum Cannabinum (American Indian Hemp,

NOT *Cannabis Indica*).—Dr. Hale cured all kinds of dropsy with this remedy, given in the strong tincture—one drop every hour in a tablespoonful of water. Mr. Clifton, of Northampton, recommends Tindal's concentrated extract in large doses—5 to 10 drops ter die. The prime tincture, 2 drops in half a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful every hour, has proved a valuable remedy in scarlatinous anasarca. Dropsy with thirst is an especial indication for *Apocynum Cannabinum*.

Apis Mel.—Scarlatinous anasarca is best met with *Apis Mel.* 3.

Dr. Comstock, of Missouri, treated at the Protestant Hospital a number of cases of dropsy, in some cases caused by a disease of the heart, and in others not only the sequel of intermittent fever, but of other diseases. "Some of our cases were very severe, and complicated with diarrhoea, great distress for breath (dyspnoea), etc. Our treatment was usually successful, and the principal remedies have been *Metallum Album*, *Apis Mellifica*, *Digitalis*, *Helleborus Niger*, and *Bacca Juniperi*. Many cases of rheumatism were of a serious and acute character, and complicated with heart affections; yet experience has proved to us that homœopathy, in this disease, offers more relief and is more to be relied upon than any other system of treatment. The remedies we employed were *Aconitum*, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, *Bryonia*, *Spigelia*, *Actæa Racemosa*, *Colchicum*, *Tartarus Emeticus*, and *Natrum Nitricum*."

Small-Pox (*Variola*).

Cimicifuga Racemosa.—Dr. Hill, of Cincinnati, "treated about one hundred cases, including both sexes and all ages, from infants a few weeks old to very old persons, giving the *Cimicifuga R.* to all, and all recovered."

Hydrastis Canadensis is said to prevent the pitting. Dr. Garth Wilkinson is most enthusiastic in his laudits on the arrest, isolation, and cure of small-pox. A cold infusion of the *Hydrastis* dabbed on the face relieves the tingling and itching, a small portion being warmed for each application. A homœopathic preparation of the *Hydrastis* is administered at the same time to the patient, and to those members of the household who desire a prophylactic; but the best preventative is the breathing of pure air and the strictest cleanliness, ablutions, etc.

Dr. Kaczkowski exhibited *Vaccinine* 6th attenuation, two drops on sugar during three days in the morning on an empty stomach. This specific prophylactic sufficed to protect the children from small-pox. *Vaccinine* is also a potent curative remedy; but Dr. K. prefers *Variolinum Humanum* in the 3rd trituration, and 6th potency, as a sure prophylactic. Vaccine lymph has been given in its original form, gtt. j. dissolved in one ounce of pure cold water, one teaspoonful every two hours. It is a *remedium curativum* for the disease, and *remedium prophylacticum* for the healthy, even in the 6th, proving that it is not in quantity but the quality in the specific relationship of the remedy.

Veratrum Viride relieves congestion of the head and the other inflammatory symptoms which accompany the confluent form—bounding pulse, dry skin, painful limbs. Dr. Shuldhham recommends drop-doses of 1st dec. every two hours; he has detailed one very instructive case, where the pulse was reduced in a few hours from 110 to 80, and the skin became covered with a profuse perspiration. This patient was scarred from a previous attack of small-pox; but to

prevent further pitting, he painted the pustules with *Collodion*, which added materially to the patient's comfort, and answered as otherwise desired. A lotion of *Veratrum V.* is used for the erysipelatous redness when it appears.

Baptisia Tinctoria.—When the fever takes on a low character with a typhoid tendency.

Sarracenia Purpurea (Huntsman's Cap or Indian Cup) has been used empirically, praised by some, condemned by others. Dr. Cragin has said, "*Sarracenia* may be a *similia*, and even *Rhus*. and *Tart. Emet.* may be *similia*; but, in my opinion, *vaccininum* is the *similium*."

Sarracenia grows plentifully in Nova Scotia, where it was discovered in 1862, by Dr. F. W. Morris, to whom we are indebted for a knowledge of its efficacy in small-pox. Such benefit has resulted from its use on the continent, that it is thought to be destined, one day, to supersede vaccination. Dr. Mouremans states, in the *Revue Homœopathique Belge*, that between the months of January and July, 1871, above 2000 persons who employed it as a prophylactic were preserved from small-pox, although living in an infected district, and having frequent intercourse with variola patients; and in the same time 200 sufferers from that disease owe their recovery mainly to this remedy.

Xylol, the last new remedy for small-pox, of which we have had no experience. *Xylol* is one of the hydro-carbons obtained by fractional distillation from

coal naphtha. This chemical has been given by Dr. Zuelzer, of Berlin, with the most complete success ; it is supposed to be taken up by the blood, and to act as a disinfectant.

NOTE.—Other local means have been adopted with the view of preventing disfigurement. Puncturing the pustules, to prevent pitting and relieve the secondary fever, is advisable. The Germans smear the face with fat bacon ; the English use hogs' lard, sweet oil, or cold cream ; the Scotch use calamine powder, or oxide of zinc blended with sweet oil. An Irish remedy is the application of household starch ; the thickened solution is applied with a feather. In Dublin, *gutta percha* solution is spread over the face by means of a camel's hair pencil, but its success requires that it should *not* be applied until the pustules are matured and begin to exhibit the first appearance of collapse, otherwise it acts injuriously, by confining the purulent secretions. Dr. Davenport (who introduced homœopathy into Benares) has used *Collodion* in India after the same method, with similar directions. In Montreal the Tincture of *Iodine* has been applied, day by day, from the beginning, to each pustule. My treatment is the hot bath, from the beginning to the end, every evening, and to the face and hands twice a day in addition. After the face, neck, and ears are well sponged, then olive oil is painted with a feather over the pustules. This is more cleanly and healthful than the other applications. Glycerine of Starch relieves the local irritation admirably. It should be painted round the pustules with a camel's hair brush two or three times in the day, previously bathing the parts well with tepid water.

Dr. Chevalier de Kaczowski orders the excoriated crusts to be moistened with oil and then raised off, no pock marks remain.

Dr. Stokes, of Dublin, gave his testimony before the Medical Society of the College of Physicians, on the use of the warm bath in the treatment of small-pox. He described a patient who was in "*one ulcerous sore*" from confluent small-pox, and who suffered from terrible delirium and pain. As a last resource, the *warm bath* had a miraculous effect ; in an instant the pain and

delirium ceased, and the patient recovered in due time. On this new hygienic treatment, Dr. Tucker, of Sligo, said the warm bath was given to aid nature in her animal-heat-cure to consume a blood poison. The hot-air Turkish bath would aid nature more powerfully, and exhaust the animal electricity of the body less, if given to promote perspiration before the eruption could have blocked up the pores. There could be no more efficient remedy in eruptive fevers than Turkish baths, in the early stage, to throw out the poisons and relieve the congestions of the capillary system of the skin.

Dr. Rendle, of Clapham Park, has contributed a very interesting communication to the *Practitioner*, on his method of preventing pitting from small-pox; he writes:—"I have now two cases convalescent from small-pox, in which I applied cotton-wool to protect the face. The disease in each case was of the distinct form. One of the two, a girl, age fifteen years, had an abundant eruption, which in the unprotected parts of the body, went through the usual consecutive changes. In both cases the parts covered with the wool are left without a vestige of marks. The mode of application was as follows:—On the first appearance of the eruption, patches of skin about an inch square were washed over with collodion, and immediately covered with a *thin* uniform layer of fine wool: the wool readily adheres if applied before the ether of the collodion evaporates. When the whole of the face, etc., was thus covered, the wool was brushed over with a solution of starch or gum. The starch or gum was occasionally reapplied to the edges of the wool to prevent any shifting by the movements of the face. This covering was kept on until the dry crusts fell off the other parts of the body."

Use of Carbolic Acid to prevent pitting after small-pox.—Dr. Scott, of Dumfries, writes to the editor of the *Edin. Medical Journal*, that having experienced the beneficial effects of carbolic acid in preventing disfiguration of the face in severe cases of burning with gunpowder, and with sulphuric acid, he suggested its employment with this object in a number of cases of small-pox. It was applied in the following manner:—From the first appearance of the eruption, until the completion of desqua-

mation, the face was kept constantly moist with the solution of the acid, in olive oil (one to eight). The results, he is happy to say, have been most satisfactory; of all the cases treated in the Dumfries Infirmary (several of which were of the confluent type), not one has, on recovery, presented the slightest trace of disfiguration. The application, moreover, was most grateful to the patients' feelings, allaying the itching and irritation, and preventing the desire to scratch off the scabs which is so annoying to the sufferers in the later stage of the disease. In the case of gunpowder burning, the acid, in addition to its antiseptic and anæsthetic properties, appears to have the effect of dissolving the carbon and of withdrawing it from the skin. In a case treated about twelve months ago by Dr. Scott by the above described method, the patient, a young gentleman, was so disfigured as to present the appearance of a negro, his face being blackened, his lips swollen and everted, eyelids closed, hair and beard much singed, intense intolerance of light, and profuse lachrymation, with great suffering. The application of the carbolic acid and oil was followed by instant relief, and the oil becoming more fluid from the heat of the skin, ran over the skin with the appearance of thick ink. The result of this treatment was that on recovery, which was rapid, there was not the slightest discolouration of the skin, and the face in a very short time presented its natural appearance.—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, Aug. 1871.

From the *Vienna Medical Wochenschrift* we learn that Dr. Loeffler, of Stockenau, has treated more than forty cases of small-pox by the external use of *carbolic acid*—one part of the acid being mixed with twelve of oil. This mixture was applied copiously on cotton wool, and the result was that the cutaneous swelling soon diminished, and, when early application was made, fewer pustules were developed, and the disease otherwise rendered milder. The danger of infection was also diminished—unvaccinated children sleeping in the same room having only a very mild attack, or altogether escaping contagion.

When the disease is established, or the patient is supposed to be sickening, *vaccination* is of no use, but rather otherwise, from

two fatal cases cited by the author in the *Dublin Quarterly Journal*, 1848, where variola and vaccinia co-existed. Two fatal cases are also recorded by Professor Simpson in the *Edinburgh Monthly Journal*, September, 1854. Others have been since reported. The patient should be allowed to drink cold spring water, and to breathe fresh air. In the days of witchcraft those hygienic blessings were not permitted. Sponging all over with tepid water, once or twice a day, is advisable.

Many years ago a barbarous practice prevailed in Devonshire of penning a lamb under the patient's bed, from an idea that its fleece exercised some curative power; at the same time, air, light, and water were excluded from the victim, and thus a hot-bed of contagion was instituted. Methinks the prophylactic properties of vaccination have received credit now-a-days for what is more justly due to improved medical treatment, cleanliness, and a more careful dietary. A letter from Nazareth, March 7, 1871, describes how the natives treat this illness (*variola*). "Instead of keeping the air of the room pure and fresh, they poison it more by burning a very nasty stuff they fetch from the fields. They also take a quantity of blood from the poor things, and keep them as dirty as possible. (I need not say that my children were not treated in that way.)"

Prophylactics.—After a fortnight's course of *Sulphur*, six children were vaccinated, in only *one* (the youngest, who had taken least *Sulphur*) did the operation succeed. The others have not been re-vaccinated, as the local medical man considers them quite safe, though small-pox is rife in the vicinity.

The *Cimicifuga Racemosa*, also, has been used in America as a prophylactic against small-pox. Its use is stated to have secured immunity from the disease; and also to nullify the vaccine-virus, as did the *Sulphur* in the case already referred to.

Drs. Holcombe, of New Orleans, and Smith, of Chicago, have long used the *Cimicifuga* in this disease, and find that it considerably modifies the symptoms and prevents pitting, and even the development of pustules.

Boenninghausen, that veteran of homœopathic therapeutics, advised *Thuja* as the best prophylactic; he was very successful

in the treatment of variola with our old remedies, viz. *Aconite*, *Tartar Emetic*, and *Vaccinina*. Dr. Tierney wrote a treatise on the prophylactic properties of *Sulphur* against small-pox and all zymotic diseases; in it he quoted the fact that Dr. Jenner had failed in vaccinating thirty soldiers, all under treatment by *Sulphur*. "When they were vaccinated two or three weeks afterwards, they all of them took the genuine cow-pox." Where there are many children, the inhalation of *Sulphurous Acid* may be accomplished on Dr. Dewar's method, by burning one or two sulphur pastilles in the schoolroom before the time for luncheon. Children should get salt and no sugar during an epidemic.

Influenza.

Sticta Pulmonaria.—Nasal catarrh, headache, thirst, nightly expectoration. *Sticta* was the only remedy which relieved the epidemic influenza of New York City in 1864. In the hands of Dr. Shuldharn, *Sticta* worked some magical cures in an epidemic of severe cold in the head that occurred at Maidstone in the winter of 1868-69, characterised by great watering of the eyes, running at the nose, hoarseness of the voice, frontal headache, and depression of the whole system. The 1st dilution was used, in drop doses, and relief obtained within a few hours, the cold passing away within twenty-four hours from the taking of the first dose.

Triosteum Perfoliatum (Fever-root).—Useful in sore throats, influenza, and common colds. Dr. Tallmadge says, that it had a direct tendency to the lungs. It also produced aching pains in every part of the system, and heat, especially in the limbs. He

had used it with the happiest effect in allaying the unfavourable results of direct congestion of the lungs. He found also that the third dilution did not produce as good effects as the sixth, being too strong. It sometimes produced sweating equal to *Aconite*. It has been used with good effects in bilious fever, and there is evidence that it acts on the liver. It controls neuralgic pain, and seems to be useful in quieting the nervous system, like *Coffea*, *Hyoscyamus*, or *Stramonium*. In coldness and night sweats it acts better than *Veratrum*. It seems to act well as an adjuvant, and prepares the system for other remedies. What is said of the *Triosteum* in the "New Remedies," as far as the doctor's proving has extended, applies only to the *berry*: no such effects can be derived from the *root*. This he uses in anæmia and chlorosis; but the *berry* in addition to this, in influenza and common colds, with excellent effect. In ozoena it is almost specific; with this, *Baptisia*, and *Arum*, he cures most of these cases. It relieves pain of a pleuritic character in the right antero-inferior portion of the thorax. A few globules of the third potency, dissolved in half a tumbler of water, will cure the so-called bilious colic equally as readily as *Colocynth*. It is excellent in frontal headache. It quiets labour pains in threatened abortion. In one case of tumultuous action of the heart, in *asthma*, where the patient expected speedy death, it seemed to act like a charm.

Kali Bich. is highly spoken of in asthma.

Hay-Fever (*Summer Catarrh*).

The new remedies offer no specific for this very troublesome complaint. Our attention has been called to *Coumarin*—the active principle of the Tonga, Tonka, or Tonquin Bean (*dipteris odorata*), which is dissolved and extracted by alcohol; it is rich in *oxygen*, and has been recommended in an article written many years ago, by the author, in an early volume of the *Homœopathic Review*. From five to fifteen minims of the alcoholic solution poured on the palm of the left hand, and inhaled through the nose and mouth, three or four times a day. This, with an agreeable journey to the rocky Atlantic coast of Ireland, sea-bathing, and fish diet, are curative means. The aroma given off from *sweet-smelling* hay-fields is due to the *Coumarin* which is diffused through the air during the hot summer months.

Anthox-anthum, one of the sweet-smelling grasses, is now extensively used for *hay-asthma*; soaked in Scotch or Irish whisky, it, with the spirit, is rubbed along the spine at bedtime. A carefully-prepared tincture is also recommended, to be used with a perfect spray douche twice a day.

Arum Triph. 3 ×.—Asthma humida. Aversion to light. Discharge from nose.

Sabadilla (*Asagræa Officinalis*), prepared from the seeds of *Indian Barley*, properly called *Cebadilla*, from Cebaba, barley, is spoken of in the highest possible terms by Dr. Bayes, formerly of Cambridge;

his method of administration has been to order the olfaction of the third decimal tincture several times a day, and the taking of one drop two or three times a day in water. "By this means," writes Dr. Bayes, "I have cured a number of severe cases, and have made many firm converts to our system of medicine." Olfaction is best performed with Dr. Dewar's spray. former. Compress steadily and firmly the *end* ball *not* covered with net-work ; relax the grip and again squeeze ; and so on, with alternate compressions and relaxations. The instrument is held a short distance from the mouth : slow and full inspiration or in-breaths are to be taken alternately through the mouth and nose, to carry the medicated dew far back into the throat, down the larynx, and up the nostrils.

Professor Hempel, of Pennsylvania, describes in his *Materia Medica* the homœopathicity of this remedy. He tells us "that the powder of *Sabadilla* is one of the most powerful errhines ; hence, in pulverizing the seeds of *Sabadilla*, care has to be taken to prevent the dust from irritating the schneiderian membrane, lest a spasmodic sneezing-fit should be induced in susceptible individuals. We may avail ourselves of this property for the purpose of relieving the excessive irritability of the schneiderian membrane with which some individuals are affected, and which often causes interminable sneezing fits, accompanied with lachrymation, and other signs of catarrhal irritation of the eyes. It may be advisable to snuff up a very moderate quantity of the powder."

Dr. Hale considers *Iodide of Arsenic* the nearest to a specific for hay-fever that we now possess, and the most effectual remedy after *Gelseminum*. 3 x for adults ; 6 c for children.

A string of amber beads, worn constantly, prevents a return of the asthma or coryza in hay-fever.

The celebrated physiologist, Helmholtz, had suffered from hay-fever; he examined the nasal secretion and found in it little bodies shaped like vibriones, which showed very lively movements in the object-glass. After the complaints had ceased, the secretion was free from these animalculæ.

Helmholtz proposed killing the parasites with a saturated solution of *Sulphate of Quinine* injected into the nostrils twice a day. The wished-for results were obtained, and the discoverer was able to bear the heat of the sun without any fits of sneezing. *Camphor* has produced a like action.

Typhus and Typhoid Fever.

The "New Nomenclature of Diseases" recognises the following forms of fever: (1) *typhus*, (2) *enteric*, (3) *relapsing*, and (4) *simple continued* fever. These forms are further classified: *Typhus fever*—a continued fever, characterised by great prostration, and a general dusky mottled rash, without specific lesion of the bowels. *Enteric fever*—synonym, *Typhoid fever* (definition)—a continued fever, characterised by the presence of rose-coloured spots, chiefly on the abdomen, and a tendency to diarrhœa, with specific lesion of the bowels. (Called by the French "*gastro-entérité*," gastro-enteric fever.) *Relapsing fever* (definition)—a continued fever of short duration, characterised by absence of eruption, and an abrupt relapse, occurring after an interval of about a week. *Enteric* fever occurring in the child is often named *Infantile remittent* fever.

An experienced practitioner of the *new school* should be consulted in the early stages of febrile symptoms *which do not yield* to the ordinary domestic remedies.

We must, however, not omit naming a few of the medicines which require study—*Baptisia*, *Cimicifuga*, *Gelseminum*, *Leptandrin*, *Podophyllum*, and *Veratrum Viride*. *Baptisia* exerts a marked influence on the blood and vascular system, the nerves of sensation, and on the intestinal lesions common to typhoid and other low types of fevers—colonial fever.

Sir Wm. Jenner gave one symptom characteristic of typhoid fever and not of typhus, the desire of the patient to get out of bed.

Dr. Blake, of Birmingham, has given *Rhus* the same place in typhus that *Baptisia* holds in typhoid fever. *Arsenicum* bears relative symptoms.

Dr. Murray Moore's practice is to use *Rhus* in cases of typhus fever, and *Arsenic* in enteric fevers. He used *Baptisia* in every case where he could diagnose the disease to be enteric-typhus.

Dr. Hering, speaking from recent experience, recommends *Arum Triphyllum* in typhus and other nervous fevers, when there are the following symptoms:—Picking the ends of fingers; picking the lips till they bleed; great restlessness—the patient tossing about and wanting to escape; unconsciousness; suppression of urine.

Typhoid Fever.

Baptisia Tinctoria is now in great repute in the early stages of typhoid fever (*gastro-enteric*). One especial symptom which it possesses is of great value;

viz., that of producing a profuse perspiration. An interesting case is before my memory :—

A young married lady had an attack of mumps, and during the height of the glandular swelling had a chill, for which she took *Aconite* and *Bell.* On seeing her on the third day after the chill, I gave *Mercurius* ("New Remedy," *Phytolacca*, which may be alternated with *Gelseminum*) ; next day the glands were greatly reduced in size, but wandering delirium had set in during the night. Patient could not bear the slightest noise or movement of the head or neck without intense pain in the occipital and spinal region, for which I prescribed *Veratrum Viride*.

Fifth day. Distressing head symptoms continue urgent : intolerance of light and sound ; hot, burning skin ; rapid pulse. Prescribed *Baptisia* ϕ , six drops in a tumbler of water ; one table-spoonful every hour.

Sixth day. Patient bathed in a profuse perspiration—literally steaming within the sheets—although there had been no increase of bed covering or temperature of the room. Prescription : a bath at 98° Fahr., and a complete change of linen was ordered (with the due precautions which should be urged on the attendant nurse to have all the preliminary preparations ready before the patient is disturbed ; for baths not quickly and cautiously given are often injurious). Continue *Baptisia*.

Seventh day. Felt great comfort after the bath ; had a better night ; head symptoms relieved ; expression cheerful.

Eighth day. Continues to progress ; repeat the bath.

Ninth day. Febrile symptoms subsiding. To-day, for the first time, the bowels have acted naturally, and without giving any trouble. The husband, who was a stranger to the reform practice of letting them rest so long as there were no intestinal symptoms to demand interference, was rather surprised at happy result, for he had suggested an old school purgative, and the old school view of relieving the head-symptoms. He explained the vulgarity of this practice, and the wisdom of keeping both mind and body at rest, he became satisfied to abide the issue, which happily terminated in a good recovery with a diminished stage of convalescence.

Dr. Bayes, who is always early in the field of progressive medical literature, has published a very instructive pamphlet on the merits of *Baptisia* in typhoid fever. He had seen patients who, having loathed food, had, almost immediately after taking *Baptisia*, relished it. Ten drops of the matrix tincture, well mixed in a pint of pure water, a teaspoonful every fifteen or twenty minutes. Dr. Bayes suggests—

“Administering a dose of from five to sixty drops of the infusion or decoction every quarter of an hour, until the skin is reddened, and until perspiration breaks out freely on the forehead. As soon as the perspiration becomes general and profuse, sponge the whole body with tepid water. How long it would be safe to continue this course of medicine must depend on circumstances; in the cases reported the crisis came on in from an hour to an hour and a half. When the crisis appears, the medicine is to be given only in very small doses, and at long intervals, or is to be omitted altogether. The effects of this mode of administering the *Baptisia* should be carefully watched by the physician in charge.

“As to the power of the tincture of *Baptisia* to arrest the fever more gradually, by stimulating the organic, spinal, and cerebral nervous systems, and by its antiseptic action. This is to be accomplished by giving from one to five drop doses of the strong tincture, in water, more or less frequently, according to the severity of the symptoms, and it is said to induce a gentle subsidence of all severe symptoms, and to restore healthy functional activity.

“As to the power of the diluted tincture, with the same indications as above. In this case give from three to five drops every one, two, or three hours.”

Dr. Henry Madden has given us his experience with *Baptisia* during an epidemic of enteric fever in Australia :—

"*Baptisia in Enteric Fever.* By Dr. MADDEN.

"I have had repeated opportunities of testing the virtues of this drug in the peculiar form of fever which occurs in this climate. The fever is an adynamic gastric or enteric fever, with many resemblances to the Edinburgh relapsing fever; like it, relapses are very frequent, and the disease is often prolonged in consequence. As regards the sphere of *Baptisia*, I have hitherto found it most useful in the early stage; but later in the course of the disease its effects are much less striking. Again, when the enteric condition is complicated with head-symptoms—a combination by no means rare as the result of *brain-fag*—I do not find *Baptisia* so useful; whereas, in the same condition caused by exposure to the sun, it proves thoroughly satisfactory, as in the following cases:—

"G. G—, æt. six, had recently recovered from pertussis, when, on November 11th, 1865, he played about all day in the hot sun, and was seized in the evening with violent headache and vomiting, considerable fever, quick pulse, and somewhat dilated pupils. I gave *Gelsem.* 6 every two hours.

"November. 12th. High fever and delirium during the night; this morning he is conscious, but the tongue has become foul and yellow; the fever continues, with occasional vomiting, and all the symptoms indicate the commencement of a regular attack of gastro-enteric fever. *Baptisia* 1 × was ordered every two hours, and by the 16th, *i.e.*, in four days, the boy was quite convalescent.

"I have known so many cases of this sort, which under allopathic treatment have dragged out a weary length of many weeks, that I feel well satisfied with the curative action of the *Baptisia*.

"At the end of the summer of 1864–5, viz., from March to May, gastric fever was very prevalent at Brighton, a suburb of Melbourne, and I treated several cases with *Baptisia*. All those whom I saw from the commencement recovered rapidly."—See the *British Journal of Homæopathy* for 1866, p. 302.

Oenothera Biennis 0, 5 minims, may be given every

two hours in the exhaustive *watery diarrhæa* of typhoid ulceration of Peyer's glands; profound stupor, even to coma.

We set more value on the results of our English cases with the new remedies than from foreign practice, for this reason, that locality, as well as the individual temperament of races from birth, differ.

One very hopeless case of gastric fever, of a typhoid type, made a charming recovery at Bath, under the care of Dr. Samuel Morgan, in consultation with Dr. Bayes. Dr. Richard Hughes, of Brighton, Mr. Harmer Smith, of Blackheath, and the late Mr. Freeman, of Kendall, have spoken well of *Baptisia*. The latter treated fifty-seven cases of typhoid fever in 1865. He concludes in these words:—

“The earlier cases in the series were treated with *Rhus*—the results were quite satisfactory; but the provings of *Baptisia* having attracted the writer's notice, it was given in a few cases, and removed so much of the distress of the fever, the delirium, the headache, the lassitude, the pain in the back and limbs, that it seemed desirable to substitute it for *Rhus*.”

Dr. Hughes considered *Baptisia*, when administered in the early stage of typhoid fever, would break it up; later it would modify the disease; and in all stages it would have some beneficial influence.

Mr. Smith related a case in which *Baptisia* appeared at once to set aside that morbid irritability of the nervous system which prevented sleep, thus acting like a narcotic, without its unpleasant concomitants. *Baptisia*, like *Arsenicum*, is antiseptic, and relieves depression of the vital powers, checking the tendency of fevers from passing into a low type.

Dr. Ober had used *Baptisia* for the last fifteen years in the fevers in the west of America, which were more or less compli-

cated with malarious influence. In those cases he controlled the first stage by *Baptisia*, and did not let it develop. When this stage had passed, he then selected the next remedy most adapted to the case (*Rhus*). In the second stage, his uniform practice had been to give the higher attenuation, and he preferred the 200th or the 2000th potencies to the strong tinctures.

Rhus 3 relieves the diarrhoea, pain in right shoulder, and liver congestion of enteric fever, or that of the (paludal) marshy type.

Dr. G. Wicks, of Ashford, Kent, reports 171 cases of typhoid fever cured with Sulphurous Acid. "From two to twenty drops every four hours, until the patient complained of tasting, smelling, or feeling like sulphur or lucifer matches."

Muriatic Acid may be consulted when there is chilliness with thirst, diarrhoea, violent cutting with pinching in the abdomen, oppression across the chest, aching pain in the small of the back.

NOTE.—The *British Medical Journal*, in reviewing the case of the Prince of Wales, remarks that typhoid fever of a severe type is a most insidious, treacherous, and threatening disorder; but the prince's physicians have had to battle with a form of the disease which is not of the ordinary type, which has presented peculiarities, and is now undergoing a development, of a very unusual kind. They have had to interpret one of the most intricate series of problems in disease which can present itself. Aided by a large experience, and by a known clinical sagacity of a high order, they have not been at a loss to find the key to a series of phenomena which have before now proved baffling to highly trained intellects.

The *Lancet* informs us "that the disease under which His Royal Highness is suffering kills more people than any other acute malady, and it gives rise to long and serious illness and protracted convalescence in those it does not kill. The stage which the Prince of Wales has now reached makes the complications of typhoid fever a pertinent and anxious matter of consideration. It is now thirty-three days since His Royal Highness was attacked. The course of the disease has been long and its character very severe."

Relapsing Fever.

Gelseminum.—Six or seven drops of the strong tincture in a tumbler of water ; a dessert-spoonful every 30 or 60 minutes until the skin becomes moist and the feeling of weakness is relieved. Dr. Joseph Kidd recommends *Nux V.* to prevent the relapse. During the Irish Famine Fever of 1847, the tendency of which to relapse appeared to be aggravated by incaution in diet, Dr. Kidd rested his medical hopes on *Bryonia*. A healthy condition is brought about as quickly by *Gelseminum* as by *Nux V.*, although to the former remedy a passive congestion is attributed, while to the latter an active congestion of the spinal cord, and an exalted state of the motor nerves, has been noted. During the spring and summer of 1847 I attended the same class of patients on their arrival from Skibbereen *viâ* Cork to Newport and Caerleon, on the river Usk, in Monmouthshire. This famine- and fever-stricken people were brought over in returning colliery vessels, and landed in a state of great exhaustion on the banks of the Usk. The death-rate was very great until my arrival, when I adopted the plan of not permitting the fresh arrivals to be mixed with the true fever cases. Sheds were provided and erected apart from the hospital, where the bad cases were ; a few cases of taking *typhus* spread, and carried off two of our nurses. Gastric symptoms were very common, from want of caution in taking food unsuited to the digestive powers. *Camphor*, wine, and farinaceous food were among my chief remedies. Broths or animal diet could not at first be borne by the enfeebled stomach.

NOTE.—Dr. Comstock, of Missouri, reports on the fever of 1858, as the “epidemic among us during the summer and autumn, and many of our cases were of a very complicated character. The disease often assumed the form of remittent and continued fever, and relapses were very frequent. Diarrhœa, tuberculosis, and dropsy, often proved a sequel of the same. In all, sixty-six cases of chills and fever were treated, and our remedies were principally *Metallum Album*, *Nux Vomica*, *Chinoidine*, *China*, *Carbo Vegetabilis*, *Eupatorium Perfoliatum*, *Ignatia*, *Natrum Muriaticum*, *Cedron*, *Veratrum*, etc.”

Remittent Fever.

Eupatorium Perf.—In autumnal fever, bilious vomiting, or pains in the bones.

Gelseminum.—Is used in the remitting feverish attacks of childhood and adolescence. It is a remedy of great repute. Six drops of the strong tincture in twelve table-spoonfuls of water; from a tea-spoonful to a dessert-spoonful should be given every 30 to 60 minutes, until the skin becomes moist.

Intermittent Fever (*Ague*).

Berberis Vulgaris.—Has been used as a substitute for quinine, and is useful for ague connected with enlargement of the spleen, as it is proved homœopathic to pains in the region of that organ.

Cactus Gr.—Regular paroxysms at eleven o'clock a.m. or p.m.; chill, burning heat, headache, stupefaction; thirst, shortness of breath, restlessness; profuse sweat, thirst.

Cedron.—Has been found eminently useful in the three chief types of ague, “provided there is a regular

periodicity." This is the experience of Dr. Casanova, who further recommends the trituration of the fruit (a hard, prismatic-shaped nut), as containing all its properties, in preference to the tincture, which only takes up certain properties, and not the entirety. It also acts with wonderful efficacy in intermittent nervous diseases (*Homœopathic Review*, vol. v.). Dr. Petroz considers *Cedron* an infallible antidote against the bite of the coral snakes and other poisonous serpents of the countries adjoining the equator. *Carbolic Acid* is now successfully poured into poisoned wounds.

Eucalyptus Globulus (Fever-tree).—A tincture prepared from the fresh leaves, several drops for a dose, cured quotidian and tertian ague. It is used not only in fevers, but also in phthisis in the first and second stages.—*British Journ. of Hom.*, vol. xxvii., p. 681. In bronchial attacks and pulmonary consumption, I make an artificial climate by the bedside of the patient by placing a leaf or two in hot water in a plate; or thirty drops of the mother tincture may be put into the water for inhaling.

Eucalyptus has been subjected to extensive trial in Corsica, by Dr. Carlotti, and his very favourable report is now translated into English. From this report we learn that the whole of this giant tree is strongly impregnated with febrifugal properties. He has used leaves, bark, and wood with success. A tincture of the leaf is made in Germany, and has been used successfully in the treatment of intermittent fevers. It is even asserted that under its use relapses do not occur.

Dr. Joseph Keller, chief physician of the Austrian railway company, regards *Eucalyptus* as a very important remedy for ague ; but finds that the plant as cultivated in Austria is less efficacious than that imported from its native soil ; that the remedy is of service especially in obstinate cases of ague, where *Quinine* has been given unsuccessfully ; and that the average duration of treatment by *Eucalyptus* is shorter than that by *Quinine*. He believes that the tincture is the most eligible preparation of the plant, as the essential oil is retained. It has a pleasant aromatic flavour.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum.—Before the chill ; great thirst, which continues through the chill and heat ; vomiting after the chill and after drinking ; paroxysms in the morning, attended with aching in the back and limbs.

Eupatorium Purpureum.—When the paroxysm comes at different times in the day, every other day ; *chill commences in the back*, and then spreads over the body ; violent shaking, with comparatively little coldness ; thirst during chill and heat ; violent bone pains during chill and heat.

Macrotin.—In an “indefinable sense of aching in the joints.” Its sphere of action resembles that of alcohol, and is counteracted by green tea and strong coffee.

Thus Americanum 1.—Intermittent fever of the quotidian type. The *Thus* employed by Dr. Richards, of New Jersey, was common frankincense, the concrete turpentine of *Pinus Taeda*—the frankincense pine.

NOTE.—*Eup. Pur.* (Queen of the Meadow), and *Eup. Per.* (Boneset), have the same properties, being good for fevers; the former is named by the country people *Gravel Root*, from its popularity in the relief of renal diseases supposed to arise from calculi. The fresh roots, procured in August, should be used in making the tinctures. Dr. Pope, of Washington, writes:—"I have often been disappointed in the medicinal action of some of the new remedies, but I am free to confess that when I have been able to get good tinctures, made from the recent plant, taken at the proper season, I have *never* been disappointed."

Dr. Cooper, of Southampton, recommends *Tinct. Sulph. ϕ* three times a day for intermittent fever and neuralgia. *Phosphoric Acid*, 1st dec. to the 6th, has been found curative in tertian ague. *Arsenicum* and *Quinine* still hold their acquired and deserved reputation in *small* doses.

Jungle Fever (*Remittent*).

The sequelæ of which is a form of intermittent in this country, brought occasionally before our observation in officers and their families from India. Some cases have been treated successfully with the poison of the cobra (*Naja-tripudians*) by the author, who argued in this way:—"The *cobra* resides in the jungle, and thus the disease and remedy are close by each other." In the same manner, Dr. Neidhard has observed the similarity of the poisonous symptoms of the snake-bite (*Crotalus horridus*) and yellow fever.

The physicians of Corsica consider the mineral springs of Orezza a specific for the malaria fever which is produced in the plain below; as above, the bane and the antidote co-exist together.

Naja is prescribed in the third trituration.

AUXILIARY TREATMENT.—The hot air or *Turkish Bath* has the power of eliminating the poison, and may be safely ordered in the sitting in preference to the recumbent position. Pouring water at 98° Fahr. over the head and back before entering the bath to facilitate the perspiratory process, but the body should be enveloped in a dry sheet, to prevent evaporation and cooling. Cold water may be freely taken when in the bath.

NOTE.—In all fevers the following hints are of vital importance :—Fresh air, to deodorize the lungs and aërialize the blood. Pure water, to cool the tongue and give tone to the stomach. Cleansing the skin by washing with tepid water twice a day. Light, nourishing diet, with moderate stimulation when required. An attentive nurse, well trained—are requisites in the treatment. The most distinguished physicians in Switzerland are now using the cold-water treatment in febrile diseases. At Bale the mortality in typhoid fever was reduced to 7 and 8 per cent. in a bad year, and less than 3 per cent. when the fever was milder.

The method of directing the nurse is, when the axillary temperature rises as high as 102° Fahr., the patient is placed in a plunge bath at 54°, and kept there for ten minutes; he is then immediately enveloped in a blanket, and put to bed. When the temperature rises, the bath is repeated to even seven or eight baths in the twenty-four hours. This treatment is only fitted for Malvern and other mountain districts, where fresh air and experienced nurses can be secured. It has failed in London, and should never be tested with the ill-fed beer drinkers of large towns.

The method adopted by Dr. Munroe, of Melrose, is worthy of record :—“An ordinary bed is used, everything being removed from the mattress, on which a pillow for the head is placed. Cover the mattress and pillow with a couple of blankets, dip a sheet in water (cold or more tepid, according to the urgency of febrile symptoms and strength of patient), wring out the sheet, lay it on the blankets, place the patient on the sheet, and tuck in first one side and then the other closely around him; do the same with the blankets, till the patient is comfortably ‘packed,’ as it is termed. Over the whole lay several

blankets, and, to prevent any tendency to headache, apply a wet handkerchief to the head. The patient remains in this position as long as comfortable, during which time he perspires freely. As soon as the sheet appears getting dry and hot, it should be removed, and the patient lightly sponged with cold water. It may be taken as a safe rule to apply the pack whenever the skin is hotter and the pulse quicker than natural. Also, it may be repeated again and again with perfect safety while these indications exist."

Consult Auxiliary Treatment under *Pneumonia*.

Rheumatic Fever.

Actæa Racemosa is a valuable remedy; also our old friend *Aconite*, and its preparations.

Apocynum Androsemaifolium (Dogs' Bane), which produces pains similar to the rheumatic poison; and, according to the law of "*similia*," it ought to be a specific for that protean disease.

Veratrum Viride.—Muscular pains, with agitation of the heart and arteries.

Turkish Baths are invaluable in the chronic state, and also in

Gout (*Podagra*).

Caulophyllum, *Eupatorium Perf.*, *Eupator. Pur.*, and *Veratrum V.* may be consulted; but in gouty patients the chief directions should be in the direction of regimen, ablutions, clothing, and walking exercise, etc. Dr. Acworth recommends *Sulphur*. Dr. Hughes writes: "Give *Colchicum* in gout after the manner suggested by Dr. Ch. Phillips for the administration of *Morphia* as a general anodyne. Put twenty minims

of the tincture in six ounces of water, and let the patient take a teaspoonful every five, ten, or fifteen minutes, until the pain subsides."

Galvanism.—The *continuous* current.

Boils (*Furunculus*).

Phytolacca Decandra.—Specific for boils.

We have seen a medical officer from India covered from head to foot with small boils, clustered all over the skin. The large solitary boil of Delhi is very troublesome, even when removed from the "*cachexia loci*." Arsenic, quinine, and iron are the favoured remedies in India. Dr. Dickinson recommends an *allopathic* ointment which prevents disfigurement. It is composed of extract of *Belladonna*, powdered opium, and resin ointment. This is spread upon pieces of wash-leather about the size of a shilling, and applied to each boil. The effect, he tells us, is surprising. It at once allays all pain, soothes the irritation, rapidly promotes absorption, and dispels the swelling.

NOTE.—Dr. Simon, of Lorraine, advises camphorated alcohol. He dips the palmar surface of his three middle fingers in the liquid and gently rubs the inflamed surface, which soon passes from red to white. The application is repeated eight or ten times, each time occupying about half a minute. The surface is then allowed to become quite dry, and a slight coating of camphorated olive oil is applied, so as to prevent the evaporation of the alcohol. A *boil* or *furuncle* seldom, says the author, requires more than four such applications, and often a single one is enough to cause the *boil* to dry up and disappear. The same kind of proceeding is

equally successful in *whitlows*, and all injuries of the tips of the fingers. As soon as pain and redness are perceived in the finger, it should be soaked for ten minutes in a small glassful of camphorated alcohol, then well dried, and finally soaked in another glassful of camphorated sweet oil.

Itch (*Scabies*).

Acarus-itch is caused by a parasite, and is most quickly destroyed by *Sulphur*. The little insect appears as a whitish speck close to the vesicle, papula, or pustule, and thus the eruption takes on the form of eczema and impetigo after a few weeks. *Sulphurous acid* * vapour, which has been used so effectually in Scotland for lung disease in cattle, has been found equally curative in the destruction of the parasites, and this in the short space of two hours, after which the itching ceases and the skin recovers its healthy tone.† The method is this, if in a public institution:—

* Sulphurous acid was used with good results in hospital gangrene at Metz: half an ounce to a pint of water. It is also a valuable dressing for fresh wounds, as amputations. Its healing effects are most evident in large open sores, whether the direct result of wounds or the result of sloughing or phlegmonous erysipelas—such sores as ulcerate at one point of their circumference while they heal at another, often requiring months to heal, and sometimes exhausting the patient.

† M. Decaisne, in a communication to the Belgian Academy of Medicine, states that the itch may be instantaneously cured by means of petroleum oil, which at once destroys the insect, and any of its larvæ which may exist in the articles of clothing.

“*Sycosis menti vel mentagra* (Barbers' itch), of some years' stand-

I would advise a box made like the Ilkly Wells hot-air bath—lamp-bath ; under the seat a stove is placed, filled with live coals, on which put two or three ounces of roll sulphur. Before the patient enters the box, he should have a thorough wash in a hot bath with brown soap, then he sits in the box with the head out through the circular opening for an hour. Another hot-water bath without soap ; a complete change of clothing ; those taken off are to be fumigated before going to the wash.

In private practice the patient could be placed on an ordinary kitchen chair, enveloped in blankets and surrounded with a waterproof, to keep the fumes around the body and limbs, thus preventing its escape into the air of the chamber—causing cough, etc. Another remedy of great repute for the cure of psora is

Sol. Sulphur. cum Calce.—A pint of liquid is sufficient for the cure of several cases. The directions are to wash the body well with warm water, and then to rub the liquid into the skin for half an hour. As

ing, was cured in two months by *Arsenic* and *Baryta Muriatica*, the first triturations of each ; the former was given for the first six weeks, and then the latter was administered. In regard to the external treatment of this disease, we adopted the plan we have often seen successfully used in the clinic of Prof. Hebra, in Vienna ; viz., extracting all the hairs of the beard, one by one, upon the diseased surface, and then destroying the vegetable parasitic fungus (the product of the disease), by the cautious application of *Acidum Nitric. pur.* ; cold water applications are then to be constantly worn.”—*Report of the Protestant Hospital of St. Louis, Missouri.* By Dr. Comstock.

the fluid evaporates, a layer of sulphur is left upon the surface. During the half-hour the acarus is killed, and the patient is cured. It is only needful then to wash the body well, and to use clean clothes. In Belgium the treatment is introduced by first rubbing the body for half an hour with black soap ; but this does not appear to be necessary. The only essential act is that of the careful application of the fluid sulphur. —*Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine*, vol. xxxiv., p. 266.

Hepar Sulph. Calc., 3rd trituration. Two grains at bedtime for a month.

Rumex Crispus.—Externally as a lotion, or in the form of ointment, as the case may indicate.

This treatment, modified, is recommended for the scald-head of children. Ten per cent. of *Glycerine* may be added to the solution of *Sulphur*. *Hepar Sulph.*, 6th or 12th, is useful for very young children.

Rubini's saturated solution of *Camphor* has often destroyed of itself the itch insect, and on account of its pleasant flavour may get the first trial. The strong solution is destructive to *pedicularis capitis et pubis*.

Skin diseases might be avoided by cleanliness ; habits of morning and evening ablutions. A cold bath on rising is a sure promoter of health. Fresh fruits, vegetables, and a *non-stimulating* diet, are essential.

Eczema.

Lappa Major (Burdock).—Dr. Burt, of Chicago, has given *Lappa* a thorough trial in the various forms

of skin disease, and especially in tinea capitis, crusta lactea, and the various forms of eczema. Two drops of the pure tincture three times a day for two weeks, and then increased to four drops at a dose. An infusion or decoction of the root was a favourite remedy with Dr. John Wilkinson, of the County Limerick Infirmary. He ordered it chiefly for the out-patients, and in all cases where the patients could not afford to get sarsaparilla, he viewed it as equally efficacious as a "sweetener for the blood" in herpes and other skin diseases. It grows abundantly in the south of Ireland.*

Herpes (Tetter).

Iris Versic. ϕ and $1 \times$ have proved successful.

Lycopersicum Esculentum (common tomato plant).—

* "Burdock (*Lappa Major*) is a biennial plant, with simple spindle-shaped root, a foot or more in length, brown externally, white and spongy within, furnished with thread-like fibres, and having withered scales near the summit. The stem is succulent, pubescent, branching, and three or four feet in height, bearing very large cordate, denticulate leaves, which are green on their upper surface, whitish and downy on the under, and stand on long foot-stalks. The flowers are purple, globose, and in terminal panicles. The calyx consists of imbricated scales, with hooked extremities, by which they adhere to clothes, and coats of animals. The seed down is rough and prickly, and the seeds quadrangular. The odour of the root is weak and unpleasant, the taste mucilaginous and sweetish, with a slight degree of bitterness and astringency. Among its constituents, inulin and sugar have been found. The seeds are aromatic, bitter, and somewhat acrid."—*United States Dispensatory.*

The expressed juice of the stalks while green, afforded prompt relief in inveterate tetter.

Lupus (*Noli-me Tangere*).

Nux Juglans.—Dr. Small, of Chicago, has described a young man who had been afflicted with *lupus* for more than two years. His nose and mouth were the seat of sores which often became aggravated and painful. He was cured by drinking the cold infusion of the leaves of the walnut-tree gathered in June, a wine-glassful three times a day.*

Erysipelas.

Rhus Venenata (Poison Sumach) 3rd x relieves the itching and burning of vesicular erysipelas.

Zona (*Shingles*).

Dr. Alphonse Teste reports that *Croton Tiglium* has in five or six cases rapidly cured both the eruption of shingles, or zona, and the neuralgia which generally accompanies it.

Dolichos Pruriens 30 has relieved shingles (*Herpes Zoster*) which begin with intercostal neuralgia.

* *Gurjum Balsam* (Indian wood-oil).—Equal parts of the balsam and lime water. Used externally and taken internally. It also cures leprous ulcers, painful eczema, lupus, and cancer. The liniment applied relieves pain and produces sleep.

Dr. Lowther recommends a solution of pure carbolic acid, two to four grains to an ounce of water, applied topically, as most efficacious in the treatment of *psoriasis*—dry tetter. The dilute acid should be constantly applied, so as to keep the skin moist.

Acne Punctata.

Lachnanthes Tindoria (Spirit-weed).—A tincture from the whole plant may be prescribed internally and externally, dissolved in water. Drop doses from the 3rd to the 30th.

Acne Rosacea.

Fuglans Cinerea (Butter-nut), 1st dec.—Two drops in nine dessert-spoonfuls of water, a spoonful three times a day; *locally*, four or five drops of the 1st dec. to a table-spoonful of water may be used twice daily as a lotion.

Neuralgia.

Aconit. Ferox was Dr. Casanova's favourite remedy for facial neuralgia. Prepared at the Calcutta Medical Hall. Dr. Davenport speaks highly of its virtues, but views it as a most dangerous poison. It is thus used by the natives of India.

Cimicifuga Racemosa.—When the muscular tissue is engaged in rheumatic and neuralgic patients.

Eucalyptus Globulus.—Dr. Maclean writes: "With the exception, perhaps, of the subcutaneous injection of *Morphia*, I know no remedy so efficacious in allaying pain, relieving dyspnoea, calming irritation, and procuring sleep."

Gelseminum.—A majority of all cases will be relieved by *Gelseminum*, but it requires large doses, frequently repeated, and applied also externally. In writers'

cramp, piano players' cramp, and ballet dancers' cramp, it has been used with benefit.

Veratrum Alb.—Dr. Kitchen, of Philadelphia, relates a case of intermittent neuralgia in a girl aged eleven years, in the head chiefly, relieved by five drops of the mother tincture.—*Hom. Journal*, No. cxx. p. 408.

Veratrum V.—Good for neuralgic pains in the back and intercostal pains from cold.

NOTE.—A case is related of acute sciatica, cured by a few doses of *Puls.* (200), followed by *Sepia* (200), one dose of two globules.

The following is from a medical friend, dated Feb. 29, 1876.

"Believing you would be glad of anything corroborating any remarks in your 'Practical Notes,' I write to say I gave *Puls.* (200) (Lehrman) for acute sciatica on Friday last. Dose: half drop, and followed with *Sepia* (200). The patient told me on Sunday that the third dose (I gave him six doses) acted like magic. He had almost given up hope of preaching on the Sunday, having tried *Acon.*, *Coloc.*, and some other."

Gratiola Officinalis (Hedge Hyssop) is useful where neuralgia is attributed to the prolonged abuse of coffee.

Eucalyptus Globulus, in large doses, relieved neuralgic rheumatism, which extended over the whole left leg. He could not bear his bed covering, and the pain was of the most acute description, forcing from him piercing cries from time to time.

Phosphorus 3 × in rheumatic neuralgia with nervous prostration.

Glonoine 3 has relieved tic douloureux.

Dr. Cooper, of Notting Hill, indicates *Sulphur* for neuralgia, where the exacerbation is at mid-day or mid-night; complexion sallow. According to Dr. Cooper and Mr. Theobald, *Sulphuric Acid*, where indicated, is invaluable. One characteristic is when neuralgia comes on gradually and leaves off suddenly. In *Stannum* the paroxysms increase slowly and decrease slowly.

Dr. Hayle, of Rochdale, speaks of *Phosphorus* 30 in the following terms : "For pain like *stabs* with a knife, or *shoots across sacrum*, worse on stooping or rising from seat, no pain when recumbent ; pulse 90 ; a week attacked. *Verat. Alb.* 30, a pilule every four hours. For six hours frequency of stabs increased, severity diminished ; then total cessation. Now, four days after, only feels weak. Felt the medicine go to the part directly. I may add, that on a return of the symptom I failed with *Veratrum* in any attenuation ; aggravated the symptom and upset the stomach by a very low attenuation of *Phosphorus*, but succeeded immediately and permanently by *Phosphorus* 30."

Ignatia has an action like *Arnica* in injuries, and is homœopathic in "convulsive twitchings of the upper and lower extremities, with violent pain, great restlessness and fear."

Kalmia Latifolia.—Is highly spoken of in neuralgic conditions.

Dr. Small, of Chicago, recommends *Spigelia*, the 3rd decimal, in neuralgia of the face. This remedy seems appropriate for general use in neuralgia of the tri-gemini in *cold, damp weather*, and it is seldom prescribed under such circumstances without beneficial results.

Archdeacon Stopford's Remedy for Cramp in the Muscles of the Legs.—A simple row of cork pellets or circlets confined between two bands of silk, and applied in the form of a garter—called the *garter remedy*—has acted not merely as a specific against the visits of the complaint, but after feeling symptoms of an approaching attack its application sufficed to ward off the spasm. It is recommended against the cramp which proves so fatal every year to bathers.

Rheumatism.

Asarum Europæum.—Rheumatism worse in cold dry weather.

Caulophyllum.—Pain and swelling in the wrists and fingers, with sleeplessness from the pain. The *decoction* and 3rd \times trit. have been equally prescribed

with signal success; some prefer the 2 × tincture.—*Monthly Hom. Review*, vol. x. p. 172.

Cimicifuga Racemosa.—Its action in rheumatism, accompanied with constitutional syphilis or otherwise, is said closely to resemble that of *Colchicum*; also that of *Corydalis Formosa*.

Gelsemium.—When the legs and feet are attacked, and it pains to move them.

Phytolacca Decand.—The late Dr. O'Brien prescribed the 3rd. dec. tincture in syphilitic rheumatism with enlargement of the sub-maxillary and parotid glands; also in rheumatism of the right frontal region; stiffness of the joints. Rheumatism of the back and hip joints was also quickly removed by this remedy, and cases of sciatica and rheumatism of the arms and shoulders yielded to its curative influence.

NOTE.—Asparagus and Jerusalem artichokes are useful dietetics in relieving rheumatism. The acid or alkali treatment are to be equally avoided. Cod-liver oil in teaspoonful doses three times a day, is useful in chronic rheumatism. To increase the nerve force, Dr. Radcliffe recommends fresh butter and the fat of beef and mutton, to be eaten at meals.

Wry Neck (*Torticollis Rheumatica*).

Actæa Racemosa φ.—For fixed involuntary position of the head towards one of the shoulders.

Caulophyllum.—Spasmodic rigidity of the muscles of the back and neck.

Omodynia Rheumatica.

Apocynum Androsemifolium (Dogs'-bane).—Pain in the muscles of the shoulders and back, especially in the right shoulder.

Cactus Grand.—Metastasis to the heart.

Lumbago Rheumatica.

Æsculus Hippo.—Aching in the *dorsal* region, also for the lumbar and sacral pains which accompany hæmorrhoids. The oil of *Eucalyptus* may be rubbed in externally with benefit.

Baptisia.—Dull, heavy pains in back, increased by walking.

Cimicifuga Racemosa.—Very good for crick in the back, with sciatica; acute rheumatism of the back and shoulders; also *macrotin* 1 ×.

Gelsemium.—Aching pain in back and sacral region; myalgia.

Lilium Tigrinum (Tiger Lily).—Dull pain in lower back and sacrum; constant pain between the hips; cold feeling in the back, as of cold water poured down the back; dull, occasional, shooting pains across small of back.

Phytolacca.—The 3rd and 6th have been prescribed in excruciating pain in the lumbar region, both in the male and female, given in drop doses every two or three hours.

Veratrum V.—In lumbago and some forms of spinal irritation.

Chorea (*St. Vitus's Dance*).

Caulophyllin (3rd dec. trit.) and *Cimicifuga Racemosa* (mother tincture) are curative in chorea of young girls, the former when the period is irregular, the latter when the involuntary action is increased during the period, chiefly on the left side, with or without rheumatic symptoms.

Chimaphila Umbellata (Winter-green) has been found successful in chorea.

Mygale (Cuban Spider).—Dr. Gibbs Blake has prescribed *Mygale* ϕ , drops 1 to 4 three times a day, in chorea.

Scutellaria Lateriflora has been found remarkably efficacious in chorea, also in attacks of delirium tremens.*

In the latter, *Gel.* ϕ , two to three drops every hour or two hours, until sleep is induced.

Silicea for burning in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

Sticta in dancing of the feet and legs (*fidgets*); limbs

* Baron Liebig said : " Spirits, by their action on the nerves of the drunkard, make up power at the expense of his body. He draws a bill on his health, which must be always renewed."

Dr. Elliotson says in his work on Human Physiology :—"The total abstinence from alcoholic drinks and other narcotic substances will greatly augment health and lengthen life. Plenty of wholesome food and fresh air are the best strengtheners; and rest, when we are fatigued, is the best restorer."

An English painter, who travelled from Russia proper through Siberia, amusing himself the while by sketching and hunting,

feeling as though they were floating in the air as light as feathers ; restless for want of sleep. A few drops of the mother tincture in a tumbler of water—a table-spoonful every hour until rest is procured.

Tarantula, with an occasional intercurrent dose of *Sulphur*, is useful in the lymphatic temperament of such nervous patients.

Veratrum Viride was very satisfactory in some cases, with inability to swallow ; lips embossed with foam ; champing of the teeth.

Viscum Album.—Five drops of *Dr. Wilde's Tincture* three times a day has proved rapidly curative in a boy aged fourteen.

Agaricus Muscarius grows in great beauty and abundance on the banks of the Aberdeenshire Dee, and is there occasionally given in mental diseases. The symptoms in chorea calling for it are,—“twitching of the eyelids and eyeballs ; tremblings of the hands and legs, with great debility ; soreness on pressure and debility over the lumbar vertebræ.”

Arsenicum and *Sulphur* are recorded as valuable remedies at p. 390, vol. xxi. *British Journal of Homœopathy*.

Calcarea Carb. 12, *Cuprum Met.* 12, and *Ignatia* 3 may be consulted.

declares that in tea he found the best cordial and dietetic protection against cold and fatigue, whereas spirituous liquors entirely failed to answer these purposes.—From *Transactions of the American Medical Society*.

Nervousness.

Cimicifuga.—Affections of the ganglio-spinal system.

Cypripedium (Yellow Ladies' Slipper).—Its action is that of *Valerian* in relieving nervous irritability ; a grain of the *first* or second trituration twice a day.

Gelsemium.—The Yellow Jessamine resembles the *Nervine-Scutellaria*.

ADDITIONAL MEANS.—In these days of "*kettle-drums*," where *tea* is so profusely swallowed, and where nervousness abounds from its too frequent repetition, we have pleasure in noting a new dietetic, which we hope that our chemists may shortly introduce unadulterated. I refer to the uses of *coca*. "Dr. J. H. Scrivener, of Lima, states that the two most valuable productions of Bolivia are the Peruvian bark and *coca*. The leaves of the latter are the produce of a shrub, and, when mature, are gathered and sun-dried.

Coca has been in use from time immemorial. Its properties are variable, according to the quantity employed. It is a stimulant, a tonic, slightly narcotic, and very nourishing. It possesses an agreeable aroma, and a flavour similar to that of tea, and like that plant, is frequently employed in the form of an infusion in slight disorders of the stomach. Its nourishing powers are attested by the fact, that, in the war for the independence of their country, a battalion of infantry, under the command of General Valdes, marched 108 miles on foot in three days, and without any other food than the *coca* leaves ; and the *andadores*, or couriers, who travel from sixty to seventy miles a day without weariness, and for several successive days, go without any other food than a few *coca* leaves and a small quantity of powdered Indian corn. The effects of *coca* on the Indian are very visible ; they are strongly marked in his countenance by a greater brilliancy in his eye, more agility in his step, and he is animated and contented. Dr. Scrivener observes that, besides its admirable effects in nourishing the system, it is employed with advantage in a medical point of view, as an excellent tonic in weakness of the stomach and other affections of that organ ; and he hopes

that the day is not far distant when this plant will become more generally known in medicine. Its leaves might easily be packed in cases lined with tin, like tea, and would then probably preserve most of their qualities."—*Medical Times and Gazette*, Sept. 30th, 1871.

Fright.

Under this heading we shall quote from a letter written by Dr. Duncan, after the memorable burning of Chicago. Dr. Duncan writes:—

"I never was so busy as I have been since the fire. The ten days we were on river water, and subsequently, when it was more diluted by the lake water, diarrhoea, with marked prostration, were very frequent. *Ars.* was the chief remedy indicated. For excessive fright, I found *Acon.* acted like a charm. From the effects of the smoke, *Nux* or *Opium* was most useful. For the debility following the nervous tension and exertion during the fire, *Nux* gave renewed vigour. For the bruises, strains, and muscular exertion, *Arnica* worked marvels. For cuts and lacerated wounds, *Calendula* won the admiration of the allopathic surgeons, and the relief afforded in burns by *Cantharis* was a practical illustration of *similia*, which was convincing to all."

Glonoine.—Fright, with face changing from red to pale, twitchings of the lips, jerking of the limbs, spreading out of the fingers.

Nerve-Injuries.

Hypericum Perforatum (St. John's Wort) is to injuries of the spinal cord and nervous system what *Arnica* is to the muscular. Prostration from loss of blood, languor, fainting, nervous depression after wounds. It preserves the vitality of torn tissues. Used by Dr. Franklin and Dr. Ludlam, of Chicago,

as a warm lotion, in the form of one part to twenty. Dr. Small, of Chicago, has found it a good remedy in traumatic fever caused by lacerated nerves, and it is believed to be a preventive of lockjaw. It is adapted to cases resulting in *trismus* or *tetanus*, in doses of the 3 ×, and the external application of the pure tincture.

Tetanus.

Chloral.—In doses of forty-five grains, administered by the rectum has been successful in a case of traumatic tetanus. Thin gruel is usually the vehicle of an enema.

Cicuta Virosa 3 ×.—Trismus; tonic spasms of œsophagus; paleness of the hands during the spasm.

Consult *Cannabis Indica*, *Gelseminum*, and *Aconite*.—Vide Note to *Quinsy*, p. 20.

Paralysis.

Gelseminum.—In unsteadiness of gait.

Arnica, *Arsenicum*, *Bell.* and *Cocculus*.—Useful in some varieties of paralysis.

Verat. V.—Paralysis of the motor nerves; muscular spasms, both tonic and clonic, acting through the cerebellum; complete paralysis of the extremities; galvanic shocks in the limbs.

Picric Acid cured two cases of *locomotor ataxy*.

Epilepsy.

Artem. Vulg. 1 ×.

Zizia Aurea (Golden Alexander) has been pre

scribed successfully in the 3rd. dec. dil. Among the American remedies, *Caulophyllum*, *Cimicifuga*, *Cornus Florida*, *Cypripedium*, *Galium*, *Nuphar Lutea*, *Polygonum*, *Podophyllum*, *Scutellarin*, and *Veratrum Viride* are symptomatic; the last acts quickly in brain congestion and in the spasms of children (eclampsia); but in the *Old World* we still give *Artemisia Vulgaris*, *Belladonna*,* *Calcarea*, *Cuprum*, *Glonoine*, *Ignatia*, *Picrotoxine*—the active principle of *Cocculus Indicus* acts on the bulb of the spinal cord,—*Strychnia*, and *Spirits of Turpentine*—this last has proved a most successful remedy when rubbed along the spine. *Bromide of Potassium* is at present the most fashionable medicine among the Allopaths.

Viscum Album (Mistletoe).—A trituration, prepared from the leaves, berries, and tender twigs, has been given in ʒj. doses for epilepsy. The active part consists of its resin, which it yields to spirit. Sir John Colbatch procured it from the lime trees at Hampton Court. That from the oak is preferable. —Vide *Homœopathic World*, July, 1875.

NOTE.—*Bromide of Potassium*, which has been so successfully used in this country in epilepsy, is recommended by the American physicians in chorea and hysteria. *Dose*: ten grains twice or three times a day in a wine-glass of water. This remedy, although it has been given with impunity in many cases, in others acts on the nervous system, producing physical depression, weakness of the lower extremities, unsteadiness of gait, *epilepsy*, spasm of the glottis, etc.; melancholic delusions, loss of me-

* Dr. Dickson, of Guy's, says that very few drugs are of any use except *Belladonna*.

mory; heaviness of the head, vertigo, *throbbing, aching pain in the occipital region*, extending as far down as the dorsal region.

Dr. Sullivan considered that theoretically we might expect the *Bromide of Potassium* to be of assistance in the elimination of uterine fibroids, inasmuch as one of its supposed properties was to hasten the destructive metamorphosis of tissue. A similar effect was not likely to follow the prolonged employment of the iodide. The bromide produced a more profound effect upon the nervous system, and hastened molecular metamorphosis.

Dr. Maudsley's opinions are worthy of record (*Lancet* of August 12th, 1871): "Dr. Maudsley began by seriously doubting if it were always a wise thing to stifle excitement; and whether a chemical restraint put upon the brain-cells was not often as injurious to the patient as a mechanical restraint imposed upon his limbs. He thought that sedatives were given far too recklessly; that, although they might relieve symptoms, they often only served to push the patient further down the hill, and, as often as not, retarded recovery. He thought that the whole range of sedatives, including *Bromide of Potassium* and *Hydrate of Chloral*, were equally capable of being abused; that by giving them we often seriously damaged the patient's general health; and, instead of curing, we often merely 'made a solitude, and called it peace.'"

The moral treatment of epilepsy in cretins, semi-idiot, and imbeciles, supersedes that of all drugs.

Bromide of Calcium.—Of this preparation, Dr. Hammond claims that its *Bromine* is set free in the stomach with greater facility than from the other *Bromides*. It is a white, crystalline salt, very soluble in water, and decomposes rapidly in the atmosphere. One hundred grains contain nearly eighty grains of *Bromine*. Its action, as described, appears to place it between *Bromide of Potassium* and *Hydrate of Chloral*.—*Detroit Review of Medicine*.

Puerperal Convulsions.

Veratrum Viride.—Dr. Kitchen, of Philadelphia, has been successful in many cases with this remedy. Dr.

Burt prefers it to *Bell.* or *Chloroform* in the puerperal convulsions that have an emotional cause with excessive cerebral hypercæmia.

Belladonna, *Caulophyllin*, and *Narcotin* are often prescribed with signal advantage.

Infantile Convulsions.

Gelseminum.—With frictions down each side of the spine in a warm bath, 85° Fahr. This remedy is especially adapted to children and sensitive patients.

Veratrum V. 6 ×, when convulsions follow in quick succession during dentition.

Stings of Insects.

Ledum Palustre given internally 6th, and applied externally as a lotion prepared with the mother tincture.

Rheumatic Joints.

Cimicifuga Racemosa.—Exercises an undoubted influence in articular rheumatism of the upper and lower extremities, even when the tissues have become thickened and the bones enlarged. This remedy has been found to succeed in men as well as women after the ineffectual use of iodide of potassium. Dr. Sidney Ringer has found it act best in those cases where the pains are worse at night. The joints have become supple and useful under the use of *Cimicifuga*, but it is inferior in its range of action to *Bryonia* in serous

tissues. On the other hand, it is superior in its influence on the *muscular* and *nervous tissues*. Dr. Koch, of Philadelphia, thought he had seen puerperal fever arrested in its earliest stage by *Cimicifuga*, which he had also used with much advantage in *acute rheumatism*. He generally gave it in the 2nd dec. dilution. Other practitioners have spoken of its value in heart-disease, in headache, and in rheumatism.

Æsculus Hippocastanum.—Aching in the *sacrum* and *hips*, aggravated by walking or stooping; aching in legs and knees.

Gelsemium.—Causes myalgia by its secondary action, and no remedy is more certain to relieve such pains when acute. Also in spinal irritation, and in paralysis of the lumbar and sacral muscles it is indicated.

Helonias Dioica.—In *chronic* muscular pains.

Phytolacca Decandra.—In rheumatic pains of the joints and of the fibrous tissues covering the long bones, also in rheumatic irritation of the sheaths of the nerves, as in sciatic rheumatism.

Ruta Graveolens.—Drs. Aegidi and Nankivell have used it with success in injuries and rheumatic paralysis of the tarsal and carpal joints.

Kali Hydriodicum.—In rheumatism of the joints.

NOTE.—*Housemaid's knee*, *chronic bursitis*, and all cases of enlarged bursæ, have been most successfully treated with *Silicea* 6 and 12, with an occasional grain of the 3rd x trituration. *Rhus Tox.* is also a valuable remedy.

Chilblains.

Tamus Communis.—This is an invaluable remedy for unbroken chilblains, applied externally as a lotion. *Hamamelis* has also a reputation in the blue stage. *Agaricus Muscarius* liniment is also very useful. *Electricity*, the secondary current, promotes a cure. *Arnica Cerate* when induced by undue friction. *Cajeput Oil* rubbed into the chilblains night and morning.

Fractures.

Symphytum Officinale (Common Comfrey; called also Knit-bone).—Given in non-union of bones. Dr Ramsbotham attributes the union of a fracture of the neck of the femur to Knit-bone.

Mezereum, or *Phosphoric Acid*.—For pain in the bones or periosteum.

Phytolacca Decandra.—In excessive suppuration.

Ignatia and *Cuprum*.—In muscular spasm.

Silicea.—In non-union of bones.

Varicose Veins (*Varix*).

Acid. Fluoricum.—In varicosis of the lower extremities, is highly spoken of.

Hamamelis Virg.—A remedy highly recommended for internal and external use.

Fatty Tumours (*Steatomatous*.)

Phytolacca Decandra.—A tincture (from the berries only), mixed with an equal quantity of glycerine, has

dispersed fatty as well as steatomatous tumours, under the care of Arthur C. Clifton, Surgeon, Northampton. The directions are to rub a portion into the tumour night and morning; at the same time give two or three drop doses of the 1st dec. tincture of the *entire plant* twice a day.

Baryta Carb. 200 (Lehrman) was found invaluable, one pilule at noon daily.

Sweating Feet.

Tannin.—Two or three grains sprinkled in the stockings for a few days corrects the ammoniacal odour, and strengthens the epidermis, without interrupting too much the perspiration. Calvert's carbolic acid soap is advisable. *Sepia* in women is an excellent remedy. *Silicea* and *Sulphur* in men.

Corns and Bunions.*

Veratrum Viride.—After bathing and washing the feet well, apply the mother tincture, at bedtime and on rising in the morning.

Burns and Scalds.

Urtica Urens (Dwarf Stinging-nettle) 6 x, internally, is salutary in relieving the febrile symptoms.

* The Bunion Spring, invented by Miller, Anatomical Mechanician, 29, Leicester Square, London, is a useful mechanical remedy for the relief and cure of bunions. "The value of the human foot is not sufficiently estimated."—*Fergusson*.

The Perchloride of Iron applied twice a week has removed soft corns.

According to M. Lucomsky, "burns are rapidly cured by applying linen cloths imbibed with the alcoholic tincture of stinging nettles, prepared from the fresh plant; the cloths are wetted three or four times a day without removing them, in order to create less pain. One may use either the *Urtica Dioica* or the *Urtica Urens*, taking care to dilute the tincture with an equal or double quantity of water."

Burns from fire-damp are treated with *Turpentine* and *Oil* constantly applied until the pain ceases. One miner I saw after a colliery explosion, appeared a charred mass, sad to look on.

Carbolic Acid Oil 1 to 20, applied with a feather and then covered with cotton wool, has relieved the pain of a severe scald almost instantly. Then closely bound on with a bandage, not to be disturbed for ten or twelve hours, when more carbolic oil may be poured over the cotton wool.

Arnica 3.—Twelve drops in a wine-glass of water, a teaspoonful every hour or two to allay pain.

We cannot do better than conclude our American Remedies with a brief history of the Missisquoi Springs, taken from the *Monthly Homœopathic Review*, May 1, 1870. Since the article referred to was written, the waters of these springs being no longer procurable from the natural sources—the local demand at Vermont being more than the supply affords—we have induced Messrs. Burrows and Co., of Great Malvern, and *W. Goyne Stevens*, of Brighton, to manufacture an *artificial water*, based on the analysis of Spring A,

which we subjoin. The natural water tastes exceedingly like that which springs from the limestone rocky districts in Ireland, and from the chalk hills of England. The artificial water has a more pungent taste, due to the excess of carbonic acid gas required to keep the ingredients in solution. We therefore may safely prescribe the water manufactured by these chemists.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS.

BY DR. TUTHILL MASSY.

The Missisquoi Springs of Franklin County, Vermont, are at present rather frequently prescribed in England for diseases where the knife was the severe medicine of other days; I therefore deem it my duty to lay before your readers the experience which I have gathered relative to these Springs. It is now three years since I was consulted by an American family, who, during my visits, detailed the cures which came before their notice; and this led me into testing the properties of these waters, which became suddenly known from their having effected a cure of cancer in a gentleman's tongue, who immediately became the purchaser of the Springs. A large hotel is now rising up in their neighbourhood to accommodate 1500 people, and is expected to be full every summer. At present only one wing is finished; there were 100 persons in it last autumn, and many cures have been

wrought. The sediment, which is a *black, greasy* substance, has been carried away from the outer wells : the Company retain one well inviolate for their own especial purposes.

The Spring A is the one most generally exported, and which I have frequently prescribed. It gave great comfort to a lady who was suffering from a large open cancer in the right breast ; cleansed the surface, relieved the pain, induced sleep, and diminished the tendency to bleeding, when applied externally, like simple water dressing, and taken in half tumbler doses twice a day.

The benefits of the Spring A were very remarkable in a lady burdened with an ovarian tumour containing much water, with considerable abdominal tenderness. A few bottles always reduced her great size, and relieved her mind from the dread of an operation which was once proposed.

The diuretic action of the water was quite decided in a suspected case of cancer in the stomach, with dropsy of the extremities, engaging the cellular tissue as high as the umbilicus, in a lady aged 74. Her first symptoms began with vomiting of blood ; next an inability to retain food. A hard tumour could be distinctly felt in the epigastric region, which was pronounced cancerous by two physicians. It was tender to the touch, and accompanied with sickness. This last symptom yielded to *Arsenicum* and *Ipecacuanha*, given from time to time. *Apis* and *Sulphur* were prescribed without benefit, for the dropsy, which continued

SALTS ASSUMED TO EXIST IN THE WATER OF THE
MISSISQUOI SPRING.

			In 1000 parts.	In the gall.
Chloride of Sodium	...	..	... .00234	.1638
Sulphate of Magnesia	...	...	... .01750	1.2250
Carbonate of Lime	...	...	... .08134	5.6938
„ Magnesia	...	...	... .03694	2.5858
„ Protoxide of Iron	...	...	... .00390	.2730
„ Manganese	...	...	... trace	trace
Silicate of Potash	...	...	... .00812	.5684
„ Soda	...	...	... .01439	1.0073
„ Lime	...	...	... .02680	1.8760
Organic Matter	...	...	... trace	trace
Solid Residue by direct evaporation			... .19100	13.3700

*Correspondence continued in the Monthly Homœopathic
Review, July 1, 1870..*

THE MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, AND LIME IN CANCER,
ETC.

To the Editors of the Monthly Homœopathic Review.

GENTLEMEN,—In the autumn of 1867, in a little pamphlet, with, perhaps, what may still be regarded as the too sanguine title of *Cancer Curable*, I drew attention to a letter in the *Lancet* by Dr. Peter Hood, “On the Internal Use of Lime in Cancerous and other Tumours.”

Dr. Tuthill Massy’s article in your Journal for this month, on the Missisquoi Springs, impels me again to refer to the subject.

In the pamphlet referred to, I stated that Dr. Peter Hood was called on professionally to visit an old lady

upwards of eighty years of age, residing in Hertfordshire, who asked him if he believed that the inner powder of oyster shells would cure cancer. She then exposed the left side of her chest, which was perfectly flat, and covered simply with a piece of linen. This she removed, and he found the wound comparatively dry, nothing indicative of any discharge from it, excepting a slight sanious discoloration on the linen. She told him she had had a cancer for some years, and that by a steady perseverance in the use of *oyster-shell powder*, it had entirely separated itself from her chest as he then saw it. She said she had lived for some time chiefly on bread and milk, and had seldom eaten meat. On inquiry being made by Dr. Hood, respecting the circumstances which had led her to employ this remedy, she said that some years ago a gentleman of her acquaintance had a tumour on his cheek as large as a small orange. Sir Astley Cooper saw it, pronounced it a cancerous tumour, and advised its removal ; adding, that unless this were done, he would not live beyond six months. The following Tuesday (market day), this gentleman was riding through Hemel Hempstead, when an old woman thus accosted him : " I hope, sir, you will pardon me, but seeing your face tied up, may I ask what is the matter with you ? " His reply was, " I have a cancer in my cheek, and Sir Astley (who resided at Hemel Hempstead, and was doubtless well known to the people of the place) says I shall not live six months." She rejoined, " If you will try an old woman's remedy, I am sure it will cure

you." This the gentleman did, and in less than six months the tumour disappeared, and he got perfectly well.

The lady, Dr. Hood tells us, lived for two years after his first visit, and she died, being then upwards of 82, in an epileptic convulsion. The wound, he adds, resulting from the separation of the cancerous breast never *entirely* healed, but she *never complained of any discomfort from it*. There still remained the peculiar odour common to external sloughing ulcer. He gives it, however, as his opinion, that "the remarkable result in this old lady's case occurred from the use of the remedy." He says, moreover, that "he has every reason to *believe*, from her known truthfulness, the account she gave him of the gentleman who had experienced such decided benefit from it" (the oyster-shell powder).

To an accidental conversation between Dr. Hood and Mr. Spencer Wells—who attributes the efficacy of the remedy, in both the above cases, to the *lime* contained in the powder, and who "had read some years ago Dr. M'Clintock's observations on the *Chloride of Calcium*, and had, in consequence, been led to use *lime* largely in the treatment of tumours,"—we owe it that these facts are at length revealed.

The observations of this eminent surgeon on the effects of *lime* frequently taken are worthy of serious attention. "He has" so writes Dr. Hood, "become *convinced* that an atrophy and calcification of fibroid tumours, *resembling the* SPONTANEOUS change (or degene-

ration) not unfrequently observed in such tumours, is often produced (or hastened) by the use of lime."

If such be the pathogenetic effect of this agent, the homœopath can be at no loss to discern the reason why *lime* should be efficacious in such cases. Let us fervently hope that further provings of this agent may confirm the results of Mr. Spencer Wells' experience, for I candidly admit that I cannot detect in my *Materia Medica* (Hempel's, 1859) the indications specified by Mr. Wells. This may possibly be accounted for by his having "*used lime largely,*" as he tells us he has done—probably to a greater extent than any "provers" have carried their experiments. Such being the case, he is unquestionably entitled to rank as an authority on this drug. I must, therefore, add that he says, "If the *lime* were too long continued, he believed that all the arteries in the body—not those in the tumour only—began to degenerate; the *first evidence being the formation of an arcus senilis around the cornea.*" Hempel, I ought perhaps to add, states that Dr. Frielich "has employed the *chloride of lime* with perfect success in the treatment of *lupus* of the face," and he advocates its use in ulcerations of the cornea, etc., etc. At any rate, that a *primâ facie* case for a fair trial by homœopaths of "the internal use of *lime* in cancerous and other tumours" has been established, cannot, I think, be gainsaid.

Mode of preparing the Oyster-shell Powder.—Bake a quantity, say half a peck, for three nights in a slow oven. Then scrape out the *small white* part of the

shell, powder finely, and take as much as will lie on a shilling once or twice a day in a little warm water or tea. If that affects the system too much, leave off for a day or two and commence again. Should an ointment be thought desirable, mix the powder in cream, lard, or *quite* fresh butter without any salt in it, and apply it. This treatment generally requires perseverance for three or four months before its effects are seen. The shells to be used are the *concave*.

That the "*lime treatment*" will be found to answer the required conditions there is, we think, much ground to hope: for it is represented to us by Dr. Hood as having effected a cure in the *cheek* of one person and in the *breast* of another, thereby indicating the possession of a specific property of action in respect of the cancer poison. It is true, that in the old lady's case, "the wound never *entirely* healed," that "there was a slight sanious discoloration of the linen," and "the peculiar odour common to external sloughing cancer." But then we know that it is not by any means an uncommon experience with homœopathic practitioners—that, after employing a certain potency of a drug, and effecting therewith a considerable amelioration of a disease, recourse has to be had to *some other potency of such drug* before a perfect cure can be effected. Bearing *this* in mind, in connection with the fact that the old lady employed no other preparation of *lime* than the crude drug, it may be fairly anticipated that some homœopathic preparation of *Calcareo* will be found capable of removing the last vestige of this

terrible malady. And should the homœopathic preparations be found thus effectual, there will be no fear of producing by their use any "degeneration of the arteries," as suggested by Mr. Wells.

I trust I shall be held excused for quoting so largely from my own little pamphlet. I have done so because I consider that these throw considerable light on the curative effect of the Missisquoi waters, and because what I wrote at the time contains the impression made upon my own mind by the nascent facts.

Let me now bring before the profession the main points in Dr. Massy's article, and I shall do so very briefly, because, that article, being in the current number of your journal, must be fresh in the recollection of every one of your readers. 1st.—"The Missisquoi springs," he says, "are at present rather frequently prescribed in England for diseases where the knife was the severe medicine of other days," that is, for cancer, tumours, etc. 2nd.—"They effected a cure of cancer in a gentleman's tongue." 3rd.—"A large hotel is now rising in their neighbourhood to accommodate 1500 people—at present one wing only is finished: there were 100 persons in it last autumn, and *many* cures have been wrought." Dr. Massy then gives three cases treated by himself (q.v.), and he concludes with an analysis of the spring.

It is to this last-named point that I desire to direct especial attention. In round numbers there is between 40 and 50 per cent. of *lime* "in 1000 parts of the water;" between 40 and 50 per cent. of *lime* "in grains

in the imperial gallon ;" about the same proportion of *carbonate of lime* in "salts assumed to exist in the water in 1000 parts ;" and about one-third of this proportion of *silicate of lime*.

Now, without offering any opinion on the effect of the other ingredients,—magnesia, soda, potash, etc.,—I think it will be allowed that the prominent agent in these waters is the *lime*. And the point that I desire to submit to your readers is this:—Seeing that *lime* (*carbonate of lime*) *per se* is believed, by competent authority, to have been the curative agent in the cases extracted from my little pamphlet ; that the Missisquoi are found to be efficacious in cancer, tumours, etc. ; and seeing, moreover, that the prominent ingredient in these waters is *lime*—1st whether it is not probable that the *lime* in the Missisquoi waters is the curative agent in the affections referred to ; secondly, if this be probable, whether it be not also probable that our own native lime springs, approaching in chemical compositions those of Vermont, may be found equally efficacious ; and thirdly, pending this inquiry, whether it may not be expedient—so far as relates to those who can neither afford the expense nor bear the fatigue of a journey to Franklin county, or who may not even be able to pay for the imported waters—to prescribe for such some of the homœopathic preparations of *lime* ?

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

May 6th, 1870.

PHILALETES.

P.S.—I have the permission of my friend Dr. Fernie to state that he is acquainted with a case very similar to that of Dr. Hood's patient, which was cured by oyster-shell powder.

GLOSSARIAL INDEX.

EXPLANATION OF MEDICAL TERMS USED IN THIS BOOK

- Abdomen.* [From *ab'do*, *ab'dere*, to hide.] The belly.
- Abscess.* [*Abscessus*, from *abscedo*, to escape.] Because the matter separates from the rest of the body. A swelling containing pus.
- Acarus-itch.* [From *ακαρής*, that which cannot be cut on account of its smallness ; f. *α*, priv., and *κείρω*, to cut.]
- Acne.* [Derived from *αχνη*, scurf.] Pimple ; a papular eruption.
- Adynamia.* Loss or deficiency of vital power.
- Albuminuria.* [From *albumen*, and *οιπέω*, to void urine.] An albuminous state of the urine.
- Allopathy.* [*Allopathi'a* ; from *ἄλλος*, other, and *παθός*, affection.] The removing of a diseased action by inducing an opposite action.
- Amenorrhœa.* Absence or stoppage of the monthly discharge.
- Anæmia.* [From *α*, priv., and *αἷμα*, blood.] Deficiency of blood.
- Anæsthetic, Anæsthesia.* [*α*, priv., *αἰσθησις*, sensation.]
- Analogue.* [From *ἀνά*, according to, and *λογός*, ratio or proportion.] Proportionate, analogous.
- Antiseptic.* [From *ἀντί*, against, and *σῆπω*, to putrefy.] Preventing putrefaction.
- Aphonia.* [*α*, priv., *φωνή*, sound.] Loss of voice.
- Aphthæ.* [*ἀφθά*, from *ἀπτω*, to inflame.] Ulcers of the mouth, characteristic of "thrush."
- Apoplexia.* [*ἀποπληξία*, from *ἀποπλήσσω*, to strike down.]
- Arcus Senilis.* A circular or arched appearance round the circumference of the *iris* and *cornea*.

- Ascaris*. [ἀσκαρίς, from ἀσκαρίζω, to jump.]
Ascites. [From ἀσκός, a sack.] Dropsy of the belly.
Asthma. [ἀσθμα, fr. ἀσθμάζω, to gasp.]
Auscultation. [*Auscultatio*, from *ausculto*, to listen.]
- Balanitis*. [From βάλανος, an acorn.] Inflammation of the
glans penis or *glans clitoridis*.
Bronchocle. [From Βρόγχος, the windpipe; and κηλη, a
tumour.] Enlarged thyroid gland.
- Cachectic*. [*Cachecticus*, from *cachexia*. From κακός, bad, and
ἔξις, a habit.]
Carcinoma. [καρκίνος, a crab.] Cancer.
Catarrh. [κατὰ, down, ῥέω, to flow.] A cold.
Cerebral. Relating to the brain.
Chlorosis. [From χλωρός, green.] Green-sickness; peculiar to
young women under retention or suppression of the period.
Chorea. [χορεία, a dancing.]
Climacteric, *climacter*. [Gr. κλιμακτήρ, from κλιμάζω, to pro-
ceed by degrees.] Literally, the step of a stair or a lad-
der; hence applied to the stages of human life, reckoned
by periods of seven years.
Clinical. [Lat. *clinicus*, from κλίνη, a couch or bed. Fr.
clinique.] Pertaining to bedside teaching: *vide Index*.
Comatose. [κῶμα, deep sleep.] Having a constant propensity
to sleep.
Condylomata. [κόνδυλος, a knob or tubercle.] A wart-like
excrescence.
Conjunctiva. [From *con*, together, and *jungo*, to join.] The
mucous membrane which covers the eyeball and lines the
eyelids (*membrana conjunctiva*).
Convalescence. [*Convalesco*, to grow strong or well.] The time
between the removal of actual disease and the full recovery
to health.
Cornea. [From *cornu*, a horn.] The transparent window of
the eye.
Coryza. [From *kapa*, the head, and ζέω, to boil.] A limpid,
ropy, mucous defluxion from the nostrils.

- Deglutition.* The act of swallowing.
- Delirium Tremens.* "Trembling delirium." [Fr. *délire tremblant*; Lat. from *deliro*, to rave.]
- Diabetes.* [διά, through, βάλω, to pass.]
- Diphtheria.* [διφθέρα, a skin.]
- Dropsy.* Accumulation of water.
- Dysmenorrhœa.* [δύς, difficult, μήν, a month, ρέω, to flow.]
Difficult menstruation.
- Dyspepsia.* [δύς, difficult, πέπω, to concoct.] Indigestion.
- Dysphonia.* [δύς, difficult, φωνή, voice.] Difficulty of speaking.
- Dyspnœa.* [From δύς, difficult, and πνέω, to breathe.] [Fr. *dyspnée*.] Difficult breathing.
- Eczema.* [ἐκζέω, to boil up.] Running scab.
- Emmenagogue.* [From ἐμμήνια, the menses, and ἄγω, to lead or carry away.]
- Emphysema.* [ἐμφυσήμα, from ἐμφυσάω, to inflate.] Distension caused by enclosure of air in a cavity.
- Enteralgia.* Nervous pain in the bowels.
- Enteritis.* Inflammation of the bowels.
- Enuresis.* [ἐνουρέω, to be incontinent of urine.]
- Epidemic.* Prevalent. [ἐπὶ, among, δῆμος, a people.]
- Epilepsy.* [ἐπιληψία, ἐπιλαμβάνω, to seize upon.] Falling sickness.
- Epistaxis.* [ἐπιστάξω, to distil.] Bleeding from the nose: a genus of the order Hæmorrhagiæ.
- Escharotic.* [*Eschara*; f. ἐσχαρῶς, to scab over.] Applied to a substance which forms an eschar, viz., caustic or cautery.
- Formication.* [From *formica*, the ant.] Tingling like the stinging of ants.
- Functional.* Not organic; relating to the secretions.
- Fungoid.* [*Fungoides*; f. *fungus*, a mushroom, and εἶδος, a form.]
- Glottis.* The aperture of the larynx.
- Gout.* [*Podagra*, from ποδός, of a foot, and ἄγρα, seizure.]
- Granulations.* [From *granulum*, a little grain.] [Fr. *granuleux*.]
In the form of grains; of the nature or appearance of granulations.

- Hæmatemesis*, *is*, *f*. [αἷμα, bloody, ἔμεσις, vomiting.]
- Hæmaturia*, *a*, *f*. [αἷμα, bloody, οὐρέω, to void urine.] Bloody urine.
- Hæmorrhage*. Escape of blood, from any cause.
- Hepatalgia*. [From ἥπαρ, the liver, and ἄλγος, pain.] Pain affecting the liver. *Hepatodinia*. Chronic pain in the liver.
- Homœopathy*. [ὅμοιος, like, and πάθος, disease.]
- Hypertrophy*. [ὑπερ, over, τροφή, nourishment.]
- Hypochondriasis*. [ὑπὸ, under, χόνδρος, cartilage.] Low spirits.
- Hysteria*, *a*, *f*. [ὑστέρα, the womb.] Hysterics.
- Icterus*. [ἰκτερος.] Jaundice. [The scientific name is the Greek for golden thrush, a bird with yellow plumage. We are informed by Pliny, that a jaundiced patient looking on this bird got cured, but caused the bird's death.]
- Idiopathic*. A disease arising spontaneously, not from another ; opposed to sympathetic or symptomatic.
- Itis*. [ἰτημι, to urge against ; thus denoting violent action, and used as a terminal to indicate inflammation.]
- Koumiss*. In the Tartar language signifies *silver*. Fermented mares' milk.
- Leucorrhœa*. [From λευκός, white, and ῥέω, to flow.] The whites (*fluor albus*).
- Lumbricus* (*Ascaris lumbricoides*). Round-worm (*lubricus*, slippery).
- Lupus*. [A wolf ; so named from its destructiveness.] A corroding disease, like cancer, appearing on the face, and there named *Noli-me-Tangere*.
- Mania*. [μανία, from μανθῆναι, to rage.] Delirium unaccompanied by fever ; madness.
- Mania à potu*. Madness from drinking.
- Metastasis*. [From μεθίστημι, to transpose.] The translation of a disease from one part of the body to another, or from an external to an internal organ.
- Myalgia*. [From μῦς, a muscle, and ἄλγος, pain.]

- Œdema*. [From *οἰδέω*, to swell.] A swelling from effusion of the serous fluid into the cellular tissue.
- Œsophagus*. The gullet.
- Omodynia*. [From *ὤμος*, the shoulder.] Pain in the shoulder.
- Orbital*. Belonging to the orbit of the eye.
- Otorrhœa*. [From *ὅς*, the ear, and *ρέω*, to flow.] A flow or running from the ear.
- Ovarian*. Relating to the womb.
- Ozæna*. [*ὀζειν*, a stench.] A foetid discharge from the nose.
- Paroxysm*. [From *παροξύνω*, to aggravate.] An evident increase of symptoms.
- Pertussis*. [From *per*, intensive, and *tussis*, a cough.] A convulsive, strangulating cough, with hooping, ending occasionally by vomiting. Contagious.
- Pharynx*. [Gr. *φάρυγξ*.] The opening or passage to the gullet or windpipe.
- Philalethes* [*Φιλαλήθης*]. A friend of truth (from *ἀλήθης*, without concealment).
- Phlebitis*. [From *φλέψ*, a vein.] Inflammation along the course of a vein or veins.
- Phthisis, t̃sis*. [From *φθίω*, to consume.] Pulmonary consumption, characterised by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration.
- Pleuritis*. [*πλευρά*, the side.] Inflammation of the pleura.
- Pleurodynia*. [From *πλευρά*, the side, and *δυνή*, pain.] External (rheumatic) pain in the side.
- Pneumonia*. [*πνεύμων*, the lung.] Inflammation of the substance of the lungs.
- Podagra*. [From *πούς*, *πόδος*, the foot, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure.] Gout.
- Polypharmacy*. [*πολύς*, many, *φάρμακον*, a medicine.]
- Prolapsus*. A falling down.
- Prophylactic*. [From *πρό*, before or beforehand, and *φυλάσσω*, to guard.] Belonging to prophylaxis—caution; preservation of health or prevention of disease.
- Psora*. [*ψώρα*.] The itch.
- Ptyalism*. Excessive flow of saliva.
- Puerperal*. Consequent on child-bearing.

Quinsy, [κύων, a dog, ἀγχω, to strangle.] A corruption of *Cynanche*, sore-throat. *Tonsillitis*.

Reflex. An impression or irritation conveyed to the spinal cord by the afferent spinal nerves.

Remittent. The name given to any fever which abates but does not wholly cease.

Scabies. [*Scabio*, from *scabo*, to scratch.] The itch.

Scirrhus. [From σκῆρρος.] A hard tumour. It generally precedes cancer in the ulcerated state.

Sclerotic. [*Scleroticus* ; from σκληρόω, to harden.] Commonly called the white of the eye.

Scrofula. [*Scrofula*, a little pig.] King's evil.

Scybala, plur. [σκύβαλον, excrement.] Hard feces—*vide Constipation*.

Senilis. [From *senex*, old.] Of or belonging to old age ; as *ætas senilis* (old age), *arcus senilis* (bow of old age in the eye.)

Similia similibus curentur. "Let likes be treated by likes."

Steatomatous. [From *steatoma*.] An encysted tumour, containing a fatty substance : a steatome.

Stomatitis. [στόμα, the mouth.] An affection of the mouth.

Stridulous. Croupy.

Suture. It occurs in the union of the bones of the skull. A dove-tailing articulation.

Syphilis. [From σύν, together, and φιλέω, to love.] Venereal disease.

Tetanus. [From τένω, to stretch. Fr. *tétanos*.] A disease in which there is a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, with tension and rigidity.

Therapeutics. [*Therapeutica*, from θεραπεύω, to cure.]

Tinnitus aurium. A ringing or tinkling in the ears.

Tonic. A term given to a medicine which increases the tone or vigour of the vital functions.

Typhoid. [From τυφος, stupor, and, εἶδος, a form.] Resembling typhus.

Typhous. [*Typhosus*, pertaining to typhus.]

Typhus. [From τυφος, stupor.] A fever attended with great prostration of the nervous system.

Uterus. [From *uter*, a bottle of skin or leather.] The womb.

Vertigo. [From *verto*, to turn.] Giddiness.

Vicarious. Acting as a substitute for another.

Vis Medicatrix (or Conservatrix) Naturæ. The healing or preserving power of Nature.

Zymotic. [*ζυμός*, fermentation, from *ζυμώω*, to ferment.] A poison which acts in the body like leaven; contagious and infectious diseases.

Zona. [*ζώνη*, a girdle or belt.] The shingles.

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